BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 8.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 13, 1852.....NO. 49.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,	$ 50
Do. do.	2 insertions,	75
Do. do.	3 do.	1 00
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Do. do.	6 do. renewed weekly,	12 00
Do. do.	12 do. do. do.	20 00

☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

SAMUEL J. PERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C. Office on Princess Street, nearly opposite the Journal Office. [28-1y]

H. L. HOLMES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C. Office on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office. 8y8-tf

EDWARD CANTWELL,
Market-st., Wilmington, N. C.,

ATTORNEY at Law, will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care.

CORNELIUS DuPRE,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in *Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oil, Dye Stuffs, Glass, Perfumery, Cigars, Old Liquors, Fancy Articles, &c.*, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞Prescriptions carefully compounded by experienced persons. March 19

S. M. WEST,

AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant, 219-tf Wilmington, N. C

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant.—I take pleasure in informing my friends, that I am prepared to give all business entrusted to me, efficient and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on consignments.

Wilmington, N. C, June 4, 1852 39-12m

A. J. & T. J. JONES,

GENERAL Agents, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. [37]

D. C. FREEMAN, GEO. HOUSTON.

FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C., D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,

MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

SENES GILBERT,

HOUSE CARPENTER, Willow Spring, on Second st., below Dock street, Wilmington, N. C., is prepared to manufacture WINDOW BLINDS, SASH, DOORS, STILL TUBS, &c., and do all manner of Job Work in his line, at the shortest notice. [31-1y]

JESSUP & MOORE,

PAPER Manufacturers and Rag Dealers, 21 North Fifth and 23 Commerce street, Philadelphia.

Book, News, Hardware and Manilla Paper made to order.

Rags bought in large or small quantities at all times, and the highest market price paid

March 25th, 185 ? 29-1y

D. L. BURBANK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff, (under Mozart Hall, next door to Polley & Hart's.) Front-street, Wilmington, N. C. [43]

GILLESPIE, ROTHWELL & McAUSLAN,

GENERAL Agents and Commission Merchants, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

March 26, 1852 29-1y

ROTHWELL & McAUSLAN,

DEALERS in Staple Dry Goods and Groceries, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

March 26, 1852 29-1y

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He also keeps constantly on hand Lime, Plaster, Plastering Hair, and Fire Brick, of the best quality, sale.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 30, 1852 21-1y*

WILLIAM S. READ,

HOUSE, SHIP, AND SIGN PAINTER, AND PAPER HANGER, near the Rock Spring, Wilmington, N. C., is prepared at all times to execute any business in his line, in a neat and *workmanlike* manner.

To Country Customers.

He would inform country customers that he is prepared to furnish them with all materials in his line, at New York cost and charges, and also with hands at the most moderate rates.

He respectfully solicits a call, being determined to use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage

January 30, 1852 21-1y

M. McINNIS,

GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, and attends to the sale of all kinds of produce, forwarding goods, &c. [March 11—27]

MILES COSTIN,

COMMISSION Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.

REFERS TO

E. P. Hall, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State; Thos H. Wright, Esq, President Bank of Cape Fear; O. G. Parsley, Esq, President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C. 25v7

WM. C. HOWARD. WM. N. PEDEN.

HOWARD & PEDEN,

GROCERS, Ship Chandlers, and Commission Merchants, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21v7]

OWEN HOLMES,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Domestic Goods, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, &c., corner of Water and Princess Streets, Wilmington, N. C. Feb. 14, 1851 23-1y

WILKINSON & ESLER,

CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail. North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. M. ROBINSON,

IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

NOTICE TO MY COUNTRY FRIENDS.

HAVING located myself in Wilmington for the purpose of doing an Agency Business, persons wishing to save time and a great deal of trouble, will send their produce to the care of Wm. M. Monroe, and the returns will be forwarded forthwith.

☞Office in Washington Bar. W. M. MONROE.
Wilmington, Sept. 10, 1851 3-12m

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite Shaw's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

A. A. B. SOUTHALL,

COLLECTOR AND GENERAL AGENT. I would here take this opportunity of returning my thanks to my friends and patrons for the very liberal patronage I have received at their hands during the time I have been collecting for them, and hope by strict attention to business, and with a determination to please, still to receive a continuation of their confidence and support, as I intend to devote my time to that business.

Refer to Messrs. Ellis & Mitchell, R. H. Grant, Esq., Geo. R. French, Esq., C. Myers, Esq., and Messrs. Potter & Kidder.

I will attend the Courts of the adjoining counties whenever inducements are offered. My office will be in the Store of Messrs. Whitaker & Whitfield, at which place I will be found, unless when out attending to business. In my absence any communication left with Messrs. Whitaker & Whitfield for me, will be handed to me.

I will attend, as usual, to the sale of real estate, hiring servants, renting houses—or any other business in which an active agent is wanted. A. A. B. SOUTHALL,
Wilmington, Feb. 20, 1852 24-tf

ROCK SPRING HOTEL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the ROCK SPRING HOTEL, formerly kept by Mr Alfred Alderman, having it repainted and refitted throughout, he is prepared to received BOARDERS by the day, week or month, on as low terms as can be had at any other hotel in the place.—And he solicits a share of public patronage.

THOS. W. PLAYER.
Oct. 7th, 1851 9-12m*

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the citizens of Bladen county, that he has taken A. McKinzie's old stand in Elizabeth, for the purpose of carrying on the HARNESS MAKEING BUSINESS of every deicription, on as reasonable terms as possible. J. FLYNT.
April 16, 1852 32-tf

JUST RECEIVED, (30 days from New York,) 100 prs Gents' Prunell and Linen Congress Gaiters, suitable for the season.

Also, a fine assortment of Children Shoes, for sale at the Wilmington Boot and Shoe Store.

July 9. JONES & GARDNER.

DISTILLERS OF TURPENTINE.—I have reduced the price of my SPIRIT BARRELS to $1 60, delivered at any place in Wilmington. After Christmas they will be of extra size. Persons wishing can contract by the year on these terms. HOOP IRON for sale at 6½ per lb.

General Notices.

LAST NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice to all persons who have not paid their Taxes, to call at my office and pay them, on or before the 1st of September next. After that time, I shall proceed by legal means to collect, without respect to persons.

Either Mr. Hiram W. Foy or myself will be found at my office here, to receive taxes, and Mr. Geo. Alderman will collect in the country. O. FENNELL, Sh'ff.
Wilmington, N. C., August 4th, 1852. 283-1t—48-4t

BLACKSMITH WORK.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs those in want of work in the BLACKSMITH LINE, that he is prepared to execute the same with the utmost despatch. He will pay particular attention to all kinds of Mill work, repair and put up Steam Engines, repair Steam Boilers, and Ship work, &c. &c. All Mill work will be warranted.

He may be found at the Shop of L. Wood, at the foot of Mulbury street.

Refer to P. K. Dickinson, Thos. M Gardner, O. G. Parsley, W. W. Pierce, Col. McRae, Dr. Anderson, and Millowners generally. SAM'L BURTT.
Wilmington, N. C., July, 9th, 1852 44-6m

GUANO! GUANO!

PERUVIAN GUANO, of the latest importations, and of superior quality, which I will sell at the lowest market price, in lots to suit purchasers.

ALSO—Patagonia Guano, Bone Dust, Building and Agricultural Lime. For sale at the lowest market rates, by WM. ROBINSON,
No. 4 & 6 Hollingsworth st., near Pratt st. wharf,
June 25, '52—42-3m] Baltimore, Md.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 27th of April last, his negro man TOM. He is about 6 feet high, weighs from 170 to 180 pounds, and looks sneakingly; his eyes are very red. I cannot tell what he had on when he left. He has a wife at J. W. Brock's, in Jones county. I understand he is harbored in Onslow and Duplin counties.

I will give the above reward for his apprehension or confinement in any Jail so that I can get him: and I will give an adkitional reward of One Hundred Dollars for evidence sufficient to convict any person or persons that should harbor him. R. J. R. HATCH.
Comfort, Jones co., N. C., June 10, 1852 41-tf

GUNS, GUNS—Just received, and for sale, a large supply of genuine ENGLISH GUNS, made expressly to order. POLLEY & HART.
June 10 40-3m

FOR THE NORTHERN CITIES

BY THE

SEABOARD AND ROANOKE RAIL ROAD.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road Company have completed their new bridge across Roanoke River at Weldon, and are now prepared to transport passengers and freight from Weldon to Portsmouth and Norfolk, and the Northern cities promptly and with dispatch.

The Cars leave Weldon daily at 3½ o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Portsmouth by 7 o'clock, P. M., in time to connect with one of the Chesapeake Bay Steamers,

HERALD, GEORGIA OR NORTH CAROLINA,

for Baltimore, and arrive at Baltimore early next morning, in time to connect with the morning train that leaves for Philadelphia and New York.

By this comfortable and agreeable route, Passengers leaving Wilmington in the morning train, will arrive early the next morning at Baltimore, and reach New York the same evening, without loss of sleep, and with but one change of person and baggage between Weldon and Baltimore, and avoid entirely night travelling on Rail Roads. To render this route worthy of the travelling public, the company have employed careful and responsible baggage agents, who check all baggage at Weldon through to Baltimore, consequently the traveller has no further trouble with his baggage until he reaches Baltimore.

The Chesapeake Bay Steamers also stop at OLD POINT, to land and receive Passengers, and Passengers who leave Weldon at 3½ o'clock, P. M., arrive at Old Point the same evening.

An arrangement has been entered into, by the different Rail Road and Steamboat Companies, by which the same Through Ticket issued at Charleston, will leave it optionary with the traveller to take either route at Weldon.

An accommodation train leaves Weldon every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings for Portsmouth, Norfolk and OLD POINT COMFORT. Passengers by either train for Old Point, will reach Old Point the same evening.

For THROUGH TICKETS to Baltimore and New York, and any other information desired, enquire of the Agent at Weldon. E. N. PETERSON, Agent.
Office Seaboard & R. R. R. Co.,
Weldon, N. C., May 28th, 1852. 225-1tw 3m

Com Wilmington; Observer, Fayetteville; Register and Standard, Raleigh; Republican & Patriot, Goldsboro'; Southener, Tarboro'; Danville Register, and Roanoke Republican, will copy once a week for three months, and forward accounts and copy of the paper to the office of the Company at Portsmouth, Va.

$70 REWARD.

I WILL give the reward of Fifty Dollars for the apprehension and delivery to me or to the Jailor of New Hanover county, for JESSE HOLLY, who broke Jail on the night of the 31st of May last. He was convicted at our last Superior Court for the crime of Arson. HOLLY is a light mulatto, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, straight light hair, tolerably well made, speaks quick and clear, and bad countenance, having the look of a rascal;—and Twenty Dollars for the apprehension and delivery to the Jailor of the aforesaid county, of SAMUEL A. WOODSON, who broke Jail at the same time with Holly; he was charged with Highway Robbery. Woodson is about 40 years old, 6 feet 2 or 3 inches high, spare built, black hair, dark eyes, has a scar on his left wrist, stoops forward, and speaks gross.

OWEN FENNELL,
Sheriff of New Hanover county.
Wilmington, N. C., June 3d, 1852 39-tf

TO THE FARMERS AND PLANTERS.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE, at manufacturer's prices, two of Messrs R. Sinclair & Co.'s improved thirty inch French Burr Stone Corn Mills, for plantation use—warranted to grind from four to five bushels of fine Meal per hour with four ordinary size horses. Those who are in want of a first rate Mill will please call and examine, or address

D. L. BURBANK, (sign of the Turk,)
July 2—43 Front-street, Wilmington, N. C.

LARGE MARBLE MONUMENT.

A LARGE FAMILY MONUMENT, completed in the best style, of the very best American Marble, is offered for sale at a reasonable price. For particulars, apply at THE JOURNAL OFFICE.
May 20, 1852. 218-1t—37-tf

$30 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, residing in Marlboro' District, S. C., about eight months ago, his negro man named CÆSAR, aged about 25 years, light complected, stout built, about 5 feet 8 inches high, speaks pleasantly, and has a pleasing countenence. He is probably lurking somewhere between Elizabethtown and Wilmington, as he was but recently heard of as being in Bladen county, in company with a negro girl from the same neighborhood with himself. He claims the girl for his wife. He was also heard of on Lyons' Creek, in New Hanover county.

The above reward of Thirty Dollars will be given for his delivery to the subscriber, or for his confinement in any Jail in North or South Carolina, so that he can be got.

S. EMANUEL.
Marlboro' District, S. C., Feb. 6, 1852 22-tf

$25 REWARD.—Runaway from the subscriber, about the 8th of July, a mulatto fellow named WINDSOR, about 35 years old. He is about five feet eleven inches high, full bushy hair; rather slow spoken, and rather spare built, his front teeth slightly decayed, and probably one or both of his eye teeth out. Said negro is a Cooper by trade, and will attempt to pass as a free man, and may probably have free papers, as he has said he can go any where. He is a little rinkley about the eyes, and has an old appearance. The subscriber will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to him, in Conwayboro', S. C., or confinement in any jail in North Carolina, so that he can get him. Said negro belongs to James M. Bell, of Greenville, S. C., of whom I hired him.

August 1st, 1851—47-tf] S. BELL.

THAYER'S PATENT BRIDGE.

A NEW and valuable trestle Bridge has been patented by Mr. G. W. Thayer, of Massachusetts, which will be found to be an important invention. The amount of strength attained by the structure is truly astonishing or wonderful—these results feels confident that no weight which could be placed upon it, could break it down. This consideration, taken together with the economy with which it may be built, will render it worthy the attention of all who are interested in the subject. This bridge is adapted peculiarly to Railroads as well as county roads, as it can be made of any required span, so as not to obstruct the navigation of streams when rafts or boats might be desired to pass, and can also be built at a very moderate expense.

ISAAC WELLS, Wilmington, N. C., is Agent for this State, as also for South Carolina and Virginia, and will attend to all communications upon the subject addressed to him, post paid.

Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 8th, 1851 48-1y

ORANGES AND LEMONS. 100 boxes good Lemons; 40 boxes good Oranges; 500 Cocoa Nuts: 75 boxes Raisins. For sale low by WILKINSON & ESLER.

BEESWAX FOR SHIPPING.—We want 4,000 lbs. of Beeswax for export, and will pay *cash*—the highest market price. SCOTT & BALDWIN, Market-st.

JUST RECEIVED per Schr. A. J. DeRosset.
40 bbls. fresh ground family Flour;
20 half bbls. " "

General Notices.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Department of the Interior for the re-issuing to me of Bounty Land Warrants No 14,527, for 40 acres, the original having been burnt when my dwelling was distroyed by fire on the 18th of June last. JOHN GREER.
Duplin County, 22d, July, 1852. 47-6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—June Term, 1852.
ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.
Lott Croom vs. Jesse J. Moore.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is absent from this State, or so absconds or conceals himself, that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him, and Alexander McRae, President of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, having been summoned as garnishee in this case, notice is hereby given to the defendent, that unless he appears at the next term of this Court, to be holden at the Court House in the town of Wilmington on the second Monday of September next, and plead answer or demur to said writ, the same will be taken pro confesso and the property in the garnishees hands condemned and sold to satisfy plaintiffs demand.

Witness, L. H. Marsteller, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Wilmington, the 22d day of July, A. D. 1852.
July 23—46-6t.] L. H. MARSTELLER, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—June Term, 1852.

IT is considered by the Court, that the rule by which the order in which the dockets shall be taken up, be rescinded, and it is ordered as one of the general rules of this Court, that hereafter, the cases on the State docket shall be first tried, and when that docket shall be concluded, the Court will proceed with the trial of the cases on the appeal docket, and the cases on these two dockets being disposed of, the Court will then hear the causes on the regular trial docket.

L. H. MARSTELLER, Clerk.
July 22d.—[46-tc] [Herald and Com. copy weekly]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—June Term, 1852.
PETITION TO SELL LAND.

George O Walton, Adm'r of Oliver Jones, vs. Jesse Jones, Nancy Jones, Henry Jones, Calvin Jones, Jincey Jones, and Julia Jones, heirs at Law of Oliver Jones, dec'd.

IT appearing to to the satisfaction of the Court, that Jincey Jones, one of the defendants in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on her. On motion, in open Court ordered, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, for the said Jincey Jones to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Wilmington, on the second Monday in September next, and answer, plead or demur to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to her and heard Exparte.

Witness, L. H. Marsteller, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Wilmington, the 8th day of July, A. D., 1852.
L. H. MARSTELLER, Clerk.
Wilmington, July 9, 1852 44-6w

Union Agricultural Warehouse & Seed Store, No. 23 Fulton Street, New York.

THE undersigned solicit the attention of all purchasers of Implements for the Farm or Plantation to their assortment, which includes many of the most recent improvements in the leading articles in their line, all of which they will sell at prices to insure satisfaction to the buyer, ESPECIALLY Railway Endless Chain Powers, for one or two horses, of the Wheeler Patent, so often awarded the first premium at the State and County Fairs, where they have been exhibited. Railway Powers, warranted, Warren's & Trimble's Iron Sweep Powers, Taplin's Circular Power, Plows, Harrows, Fan Mills, Straw Cutters, Portable Burr Stone Mills, Wagons, Carts, &c. &c. Field and Garden Seeds of RELIABLE QUALITY, Fertilizers, Fruit and Ornamental Trees. Our descriptive Catalogue illustrated with cuts, will be sent gratis when two to four Post Office Stamps are remitted, according to the distance. RALPH & CO.
July 16, 1852 45-3m

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or account, are requested to make payment by the 15th of August, as money must be had.

THOMAS C. CRAFT, Market Street.
July 8, 1852 259-2t

$75 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 20th instant, his negro man HENRY, and JENNY his wife. Henry is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; weighs from 160 to 170 pounds; has small eyes; speaks slow, and has rather a down look when spoken to. I cannot tell what clothes he had on when he left. Jenny is a very likely girl; rather yellow complexioned; about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; and when spoken to she rather smiles. It is probable that they are lurking in Duplin, Sampson or Wayne county, near the line of the three counties. The girl was raised on Saracta, and they may be gone there.

I will give a reward of Fifty Dollars for the return of Henry, or for his confinement in any Jail in the three counties; and a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for the return of Jenny, or for her confinement in any of the above Jails.

All letters upon the subject to be addressed to

WM. P. HOBBS,
June 28, '52—43-3m] Monk's P. O., Sampson co., N.C.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber has leased for a term of years, of R. W. Brown, Esq., his fire-proof store, with his wharves, and is now in a condition to take especial care of Spirits Turpentine and other Naval Stores committed to his care. The Warehouse is well known to be the best and safest place in town for the storage of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Peas, &c. The lower wharves have on them four large new sheds, where Spirits can be safely kept from the rain and sun. He is prepared to receive and ship, or sell, all kinds of produce sent to his care. He will also make advances when required.

He begs to refer to the following gentlemen:—R. W. Brown, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley, and Thos. H. Wright, Esqrs.

MILES COSTIN,
Brown's wharf, Wilmington, N. C.
September 12; 1851 1-12m

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

THE undersigned having bought the *Carriage Factory* formerly carried on by N. S. NEALE, on the corner of Princess and Third Streets, opposite the Livery Stables of H R. NIXON, Esq., respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to execute all work in the above line, in the most fashionable, substantial and neat style.

He is also prepared to *Shoe Horses*, in a manner that will give satisfaction. He is also prepared to execute all *Smith work* connected with riding vehicles; also, to repair Drays, Carts and Waggons of every description.

He has now been carrying on the above business for several months, in Wilmington, and believes that he has given general satisfaction, and hopes by strict attention to his business to receive a liberal continuance of patronage.

☞All vehicles for repair, or horses to shoe, sent by servants, must be accompanied with a written order, or they will not be attended to. JOHN H. LANE.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 15, 1851 6-11m

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,
AT PORT DEPOSIT, MD.

THE undersigned are prepared to do all kinds of Casting, among which they enumerate:—Railroad Castings, such as Switch Plates, Frogs, Turnouts, Chairs, Car-wheels, &c. &c.; Hollow-ware of all sizes; Stoves and Plough Castings; Iron Railing, variety of patterns, made and set; Bridge Castings made and fitted; Job Work of all kinds, in their line, finished in the neatest manner and at the shortest possible notice. MACHINERY of all kinds constructed; Engines of various powers, Sugar Mills, Cotton Gins, Tobacco and Hay Presses, Mill Gearing of all kinds made to order, &c.

Situated at the terminus of the Tide Water Canal, the great outlet of the immense Iron and Coal regions of Pennsylvania, they believe, with the facilities thus afforded, they will be enabled to furnish Castings and Machinery on such terms as will prove satisfactory.

By a strict attention to business, they hope to receive a liberal portion of patronage, which they respectfully solicit.

MARSHBANK, CHRISTY & CO.
J. D. MARSHBANK, R. CHRISTY, E. D. M'CLENAHAN.
Port Deposit, Md., May 11, 1852 210-3t—36-6m

☞Mr. J. M. ROBINSON, Hardware Merchant, Wilmington, is our authorized Agent to receive orders for all work in our line of business. M., C. & CO.

MEMENTO MORI.

THE subscriber, agent for John Ivor McMillan, takes this method of saying to his friends and the public generally, that he has returned from the northern Quarries with the largest and best selected stock of AMERICAN MARBLE that has ever been shipped to North Carolina. He has also a full supply of EGYPTIAN AND ITALIAN MARBLES, all of which he is prepared to furnish in the best style, for any purposes, such as Monuments, Tombs, Head and Foot Stones, or Furniture, Mantle Pieces, &c. In short, any kind of Marble Work will be furnished as low, and of as good material as can be had at any shop in the United States. From his long experience in the business, and his having some of the very best Carvers and Letterers in his employ, he hopes to have a fair share of the patronage of the Old North State sent to him, in place of sending it North; and he pledges himself that every piece of work shall give, both in workmanship and prices, satisfaction. Orders by mail will be punctually attended to and all instructions obeyed.

Dec. 5, 1851—13-tf S. R. FORD, Agent.

SPRING STYLE OF GENT'S DRESS HATS.—Drab Beaver, extra fine Black Moleskins, very light, for Summer wear, received weekly from the manufactory, and for sale by C. MYERS, Hatter.

NOTICE THIS.—I will charge interest on all accounts due me of longer standing than 30 days, the goods which I sell are nearly all cash articles, and I am compelled to charge interest, when they are sold on credit.

May 14 M. McINNIS.

LUMBER and Timber. Always on hand, a large quantity of River Sawed Wide Boards, Flooring, and Scant

Schools.

Medical Department of Hampden Sydney College, *RICHMOND, VA.*

THE fifteenth annual course of Lectures in this Institute will commence on MONDAY the 11th of October, and continue until the ensuing March.

R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D. Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

S. MAUPIN, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

CHAS. BELL GIBSON, M. D, Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

CARTER P. JOHNSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

DAVID H. TUCKER, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

A. E. PETICOLAS, M. D., D. monstrator of Anatomy.

The study of PRACTICAL ANATOMY may be prosecuted with the most ample facilities, and at inconsiderable expense.

CLINICAL LECTURES are regularly given at the COLLEGE INFIRMARY and RICHMOND ALMSHOUSE.

The Infirmary, under the same roof with the College, and subject to the entire control of the Faculty, is at all times well filled with Medical and Surgical cases, and furnishes peculiar facilities for clinical instruction. Many Surgical Operations are performed in presence of the class; and the students being freely admitted to the Wards, enjoy, under the guidance of the Professors, unusual opportunities for becoming familiar with the symptoms, diagnosis and treatment of disease.

EXPENSE—Matriculation fee, $5; Professors' fees (aggregate) $105; Demonstrator's fee $10; Graduation fee $25.

The price of board, including fuel, lights and servants' attendance is usually $3 to 3 50 per week.

The Catalogue, &c., containing fuller information concerning the Institution, will be forward to those applying for it or specific enquiries will be answered by letter.

July 23, 1852. 46-4t S. MAUPIN, M. D., Dean of the faculty.

Jacksonville Male and Female Seminary.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the 1st Monday in October next, under the supervision of able and competent teachers. No pains will be spared on the part of the Trustees to supply, and at all times keep supplied the Academy, both Male and Female Departments with all the necessary appurtenances belonging to such an Institution. And from the encouragement the School has heretofore met with, they have thought proper to make a considerable deduction in the fees for tuition, which will be as follows:

MALE DEPARTMENT.

1st Class.	In lower branches, Spelling, Reading, &c..	$6 00
2d "	Higher branches, Grammar, Arithmetic...	10 00
3d "	With Algebra, Greek and Latin.....	12 50
4th "	With lectures on all the higher branches..	16 00

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

1st Class.	Spelling, Reading, &c.....	$6 00
2d "	Writing, Mathematics.....	10 00
3d "	Including Philosophy, & all higher branches	12 00
	French, Latin, Greek.....	15 00
	Music on Piano with use of instrument....	15 00
	Music on Guitar.....	10 00
	Painting and Drawing.....	4 00
	Embroidery in needle-work.....	2 50

Good board can be obtained in respectable families in the village and vicinity, from $5 to $8 per month.

JASPER ETHERIDGE, Pres't.
A. J. MURRELL, Sec'y.
July 16 45-tf

MASONIC ACADEMY AT LONG CREEK, N. C.

THIS Institution has just been opened under the direction of a competent and experienced Teacher.

TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Spelling, Reading, Writing, first class in English Grammar and Geography.....	$7 50
Second class of same, including History, Philosophy, and the use of the Globes.....	12 00
Higher branches of English Science, including first class in Algebra, Latin and Greek.....	15 00
Second class of same, including Geometry, Trigonometry, Logics and Metaphysics.....	18 00
French, Spanish and Italian will be taught at the usual prices.	

To young gentlemen and ladies desirous of acquiring a facility of speaking and writing these beautiful languages, this institution, it is presumed, will afford an excellent opportunity.

Board can be obtained in the neighborhood from 5 to 7 dollars per month.

This Institution is to keep clear of all sectarian opinions.

J. D. POWERS, Pres. Board Trustees.
March 26, 1852 29-tf

TOPSAIL ACADEMY.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 1st day of March next.

Rev. William H. Christian, A. B., graduate of R. M College, Principal.

Tuition per Session of five months:

Spelling, Reading, Writing, first class in English Grammar, and Geography,	$7 50
Second class of same, including History and Philosophy,	12 00
Higher classes of English Science, including first class in Algebra, Latin and Greek,	15 00
Second class of same, with lectures on the most important subjects,	18 00

French and Anglo-Saxon will be taught if required at the usual prices.

Board in the immediate vicinity of the Academy, $7 00 per month. Board may be obtained for at least *thirty* pupils.

Should the School require an Assistant, a competent Female will be employed to take charge of the Female department.

N. N. NIXON,
President of the Board of Trustees.
Topsail Academy, Sept. 16, 1851. 9-1wd-wtf

P. S.—It is desirable, that as many pupils should be present at the commencement as can conveniently be.

JULY 8th.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED AT THE BOOK STORE THIS DAY! The following new and cheap publications:

Viola, or Adventures in the far South-west; by Emerson Bennet, author of, and companion to the Prairie Flower.

The Diary of a London Physician; second series, by Samuel C. Warren.

Rose Ashford, or the Ruined Gamester; a thrilling story, by Blanchard.

Ben Brace; by Captain Channer. We do not hesitate to rank Ben Brace with the best Nautical tales of Cooper and Maryatt.

ALSO,

Grace Aguilar's new work.

The Days of Bruce. A story, by the Author of Home Influence. This excellent work is now before the American public, and those who have heretofore perused the works of this gifted authoress, will be delighted with this opportunity now afforded of again reading one of her delightful books.

The Daltons, or Three Roads in Life; by Chas. Lever.

Pequinillo; a tale, by G. P. R. James. The best work from the pen of James.

Old Saint Paul's. A tale of the plague and the fire, one of the most exciting and thrilling stories ever published.

The Five Love Adventures of Solomon Slug, full of humor and fun.

Chamber's papers for the people.

Eoline, or Magnolia Vale. A novel, by Caroline Lee Hentz. The story is absorbingly interesting, every character being well drawn and the incidents exciting.

THE GENERAL SCOTT Almanac for the year 1853, containing a correct History of the incidents in the life of this famous General. For sale by L. H. PIERCE

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.

THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with an unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.

SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.

The best of reference can be given if required.

Feb. 13, 1852—23-tf] JAMES McCLARANAN.

PURE GINGER WINE.

PURE Jamaica Ginger has long been celebrated by the Medical Faculty, both in Europe and America as the most grateful stimulant and carminative which can be given to the human system.

In cases of Dyspepsia, Flatulent Cholic, and feeble state of the alimentary canal, it has no rival. It promotes digestion, counteracts Dysentery, and all disarrangements of the bowels, relieving Rheumatism, Incipient Gout, and naturally increasing the flow of animal spirits, and invigorating the whole system. For sale by L. N. BARLOW.
j30 [Com. and N. C. Tel. copy] Granite Row, Front st.

IMPROVED CHEMICAL OLIVE SOAP, FOR SALT, HARD, OR SOFT WATER.—This Soap has powerful cleansing properties, which readily remove Oil, Paint, Dirt, &c., from every description of goods, without injury to them. It is superior to any other Soap for washing woolen goods, as it prevents their *fulling*, and leaves them entirely free from gummy and resinous substances usually left in them when common family or rosin Soaps are used. It is the best Family and Toilet Soap now in use, and *fifty per cent.* cheaper, for all domestic uses than any other Soap. For sale by L. N. BARLOW, Granite Row, Front st.
j30 [Com. and N. C. Tel. copy.]

REMOVAL.

Removed to Mulberry Street, between Front and North Water Streets.

THE subscriber continues to keep on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms; among which may be found **Rockaways, Barouches, Dauhams, Buggies, Wagons, Gigs, Sulkeys, &c.** Also, Harness of all kinds.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined not to be undersold.

N. B. Repairing done at short notice, and in the neat

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

LIPPITT'S SPECIFIC.

For the Cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Summer Complaint.

In presenting this justly celebrated Medicine to the public, we make no rash assertions of its efficacy, nor is any hope held out to the afflicted which facts do not warrant.

This remedy having been, for years, used in this place, for the cure of the above diseases and those appertaining to the same class, the Proprietor has been induced to offer it on a more extensive scale, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. I have never known it to fail when the directions have been strictly adhered to.

Many *useless nostrums* have been palmed upon the public, and I hesitated for some time, until thorougly convinced of its efficacy.

CERTIFICATES.

Extract of a lettter received from S. J. Carroll.

BALTIMORE, January 10th, 1851.

WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have no hesitation in saying that your Specific is one of *the best Medicines extant for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c.* You possibly may recollect my case; if it has escaped your memory I will give you briefly the facts. I had tried every thing that I had seen used, but

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, AUG. 13, 1852.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,

Of New Hampshire.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HON. WM. R. KING,

Of Alabama.

"No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common brotherhood."

FRANKLIN PIERCE

☞The Editor of the Journal has been confined to his bed nearly the whole time since Thursday last, from an attack of fever. He is now convalescent, and will probably be able to attend to his Editorial duties in a few days. In the meantime we must request our readers to pardon us for any blunders or omissions that may have happened in our columns. Its a pretty hard task for any one man to attend to all the duties of a printing establishment like ours, especially during the excitement in the public mind on the receipt of election returns in a contest like the one we have just passed through, and come out perfectly correct.

The Result.

We give all the returns that have been received up to the hour of going to press These returns are mostly official or complete, and all are believed to be nearly, if not quite correct. In the 51 counties heard from, as appears from our table, Gov Reid has a majority over Mr. Kerr of 6029. If the remaining counties to be heard from have voted as they did in 1850, Gov. Reid's majority will be 4.159. It may be reduced or it may be increased; the probability is that it will be increased, as the principal counties have already been heard from where it was expected Mr. Kerr would gain But be this as it may, Gov. Reid has been re-elected by a largely increased majority over his vote of 1850. That may be put down as a fixed fact; and the State of North Carolina may now be placed upon the record as one of the certain States on the Democratic side. All we have to do to roll up a larger majority for Pierce and King in November next, than we have for Gov. Reid, is to go to work.

THE LEGISLATURE.—In the last Legislature the Democrats had 14 majority on joint ballot; 4 in the Senate, and 10 in the House of Commons. We give a table of losses and gains, as far as heard from, viz:

	Dem. Loss.		Dem. Gain.
Bladen	1	Columbus	1
Chowan,	1	Northampton,	1
Perquimons,	1	Craven,	1
Johnston,	2	Chatham,	1
Robeson,	1	Jones,	1
Surry,	2	Rowan,	1
Orange,	2	Granville,	1
Lincoln,	1	Mecklenburg,	1
Person,	1	(Senate.)	C'md'n &Curr. 1
Buncombe,	1		
Wilkes,	1		
Stokes,	1		
	15		9

If the gains and losses have been correctly reported, and the remaining counties to be heard from return members as they did in 1850, the Whigs will have a majority of 4 in the next House of Commons, but we have some hopes that the report from Person is not correct. As the case now stands, we have a majority of 2 on joint ballot, having gained a Senator in Camden and Currituck, which gives us a majority of 6 in that body.

"The Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company."

In an article under the above heading, we ventured in our paper of last Wednesday week, to make some remarks upon the condition and prospects of the Cape Fear and Deep River Improvement. We did so because we felt and feel an interest in the work—because we believe its success would be mutually beneficial to the trade of Wilmington, and to the interesting and wealthy section of country which would be opened to that trade, and find an outlet through our port.

According to our wont in such cases, we looked the matter straight in the face, and stated our belief that the Improvement could not be completed for $200,000. We had expressed this opinion long ago, as files of our paper reaching back one, two and three years will show. We had also, on more than one previous occasion, expressed the opinion that it was nonsense to talk about the work in one or two seasons;—the fact that it is likely to occupy five, will justify our having reiterated this opinion. We also ventured to express a further opinion, very prevalent here, to the effect that the Company have been unfortunate in their choice of an Engineer.—our objections to Mr. Thompson not being founded upon any charge against his moral character, for we are aware of none—nor against the strictly professional part of his work—for of that we are not fully competent to judge; but upon his want of business competence and energy. As for this last, let a work of which the whole capital stock has been spent without opening one mile of the River for freight or toll, speak. Let the promises that have been held out of speedy completion, speak. Let our people who have kept looking hopefully to this work until they have almost lost confidence, speak; and we will be fully borne out.

Our remarks have drawn from Mr. Thompson, a communication to us, dated August 9th, which respect for ourselves and for Mr. Thompson alike, prevent us from publishing, because it is discourteous in the extreme, and is evidently rather the production of a gentleman laboring under excited feelings than of a scientific man wishing to correct misapprehensions or mistatements. Mr. Thompson's communication is highly unbecoming and improper.

The Cape Fear and Deep River Improvement is a work, we think, of very deep interest to North Carolina. The State is a partner in it—our people are concerned in it—they look to it for an enhancement of our future prosperity, and Mr. Thompson may rest assured that when the whole capital stock of such an affair has been laid out without any portion whatever of the improvement being rendered available, and that, too, after such a lapse of time, people will be apt to think that there *must* have been mismanagement or miscalculation *somewhere*.

But Mr. Thompson says, "I propose, on my return to Pittsboro', to prepare a plain statement of facts, properly authenticated, by which I hope to make the sense so plain, that 'he who runs may read' and understand all matters connected with the Cape Fear and Deep River Improvement."—We hope that Mr. Thompson may be successful in what he proposes. For we must confess, that a series of the reports made to the Company, contrasted with the present condition of the work, do not make a very fine showing, and require some such statement very much. Our people here do not understand that system of Engineering which consists in spending all the money upon the upper part of a river, where it is necessarily useless, on account of there being no outlet provided below. Nor shall we be silenced by bravado, where we look for ex-

Election Returns for Governor.

COUNTIES.	1850. Reid.	1850. Manly.	1852. Reid.	1852. Kerr.
Anson	502	1043	513	1088
Ashe	687	604	.....	.....
Burke	346	1341	471	1180
Buncombe	649	1035	.....	m. 298
Bladen	561	311	631	358
Bertie	431	526	.....	m. 107
Beaufort	537	814	.....	.....
Brunswick	260	306	.....	m.74
Cabarrus	412	693	.....	.....
Craven	541	639	698	597
Cumberland	1310	692	1388	783
Chowan	223	281	269	249
Columbus	454	165	443	198
Camden	85	497	.....	m. 365
Carteret	361	415	.....	m. 16
Cherokee	230	713	.....	.....
Caswell	1144	263	.....	.....
Chatham	896	1149	930	995
Caldwell	147	640	.....	.....
Currituck	457	185	.....	.....
Cleaveland	820	297	870	305
Davidson	699	1159	746	951
Davie	313	577	.....	.....
Duplin	1035	226	1072	190
Edgecombe	1481	88	1425	104
Franklin	696	311	721	341
Granville	974	934	m. 58	.....
Guilford	526	1772	480	1524
Greene	342	317	361	347
Gates	367	397	m. 40	.....
Haywood	389	508	.....	m. 100
Halifax	536	485	541	551
Hertford	171	270	187	328
Hyde	316	422	.....	.....
Henderson	272	694	.....	.....
Iredell	279	1010	.....	.....
Jones	182	221	m. 24	.....
Johnston	849	638	883	733
Lenoir	477	255	459	267
Lincoln	1992	690	1934	680
Martin	595	313	676	260
Moore	589	671	643	614
Montgomery	171	631	.....	.....
Macon	389	484	.....	.....
Mecklenburg	1152	670	1421	731
Nash	909	80	1030	84
New Hanover	1187	278	1342	350
Northampton	524	489	586	524
Onslow	715	186	694	167
Orange	1855	1634	1796	1528
Pasquotank	217	390	245	380
Perquimons	291	347	.....	m 40
Pitt	583	591	649	636
Person	577	329	.....	.....
Robeson	626	562	760	693
Rockingham	1107	337	.....	.....
Rowan	649	890	712	776
Rutherford	937	500	590	1106
Randolph	354	1354	439	1279
Richmond	141	680	194	624
Sampson	853	507	905	509
Surry	1352	1017	1356	1312
Stokes	1452	1060	.....	.....
Stanly	66	834	80	893
Tyrrell	131	353	.....	.....
Wake	1450	979	1561	1102
Warren	689	183	697	162
Washington	291	189	m 50	.....
Wayne	1091	221	1196	283
Wilkes	314	1373	.....	.....
Yancy	632	456	.....	.....
Total	44,845	42,071		
	42,071			
	2,774			

Members of the next Legislature as far as heard from.

SENATE.

Anson—Richardson, whig.
Bertie—Thompson, whig.
Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus—T. S. D. McDowell, dem.
Cumberland—A. Murchison, democrat.
Camden and Currituck—Shaw, dem., (gain.)
Chatham—Wm. Albright, whig.
Craven—W. H. Washington, whig.
Chowan and Gates—Wiley, whig.
Duplin—Bryan W. Herring, dem.
Edgecombe—Henry T. Clarke, dem.
Greene and Lenoir—Speight, dem.
Guilford—John A. Gilmer, whig.
Hertford—Cowper, whig.
Halifax—Andrew Joyner, whig.
Johnston—W. H. Watson, dem.
Moore and Montgomery—Kelly, whig.
Nash—J. H. Drake, dem.
New Hanover—James Kerr, dem.
Northampton—T. J. Person, dem.
Orange—Berry, demacrat.
Onslow—George H. McMillan, dem.
Pitt—Albritton, whig.
Pasquotank and Perquimons—Jones, whig.
Randolph—Dr. Lowe, whig.
Richmond and Robeson—W. L. Steele, whig.
Sampson—Thomas Bunting, dem.
Wake—W. Jones, dem.
Wayne—C. H. Brogden, dem.
Warren—W. N. Edwards, dem.
Mecklenburg and Union—Greer W. Caldwell, dem.
Jones and Carteret—Dr. Arendell, whig.
Franklin—Jas. Collins, dem.
Davidson—Hargrave, dem.
Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba—John F. Hoke, dem.
Rutherford and Cleaveland—J. G. Bynum, whig.
Forsyth and Stokes—Barrow, dem.
Rowan—Lillington, whig.
Granville—Kennedy, dem.
Martin—Ward, dem.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Anson—Dargan, Tolson, whigs.
Bertie—Cherry, Spruil, whigs.
Beaufort—Stubbs, Tripp, whigs.
Bladen—McDugald, whig, (gain.)
Brunswick—H. Watters, whig.
Columbus—Forney George, democrat, (gain.)
Cumberland—J. C. Dobbin, G. W. Pegram, dems.
Camden—Barco, whig.
Chatham—Cotton, Rives, dems., Bynum, whig, (1 dem. gain.)
Chowan—H. W. Collins, whig. (gain.)
Craven—Russell, Wood, dems., (1 dem. gain.)
Duplin—David Reid, Wm. E. Hill, dems
Edgecombe—Nortleet, Ellis, dems.
Gates—Eur, whig.
Guilford—Calvin Johnson, David F. Caldwell, Calvin H. Wiley, whigs.
Greene—Williams, whig,
Halifax—Smith, Perkins, whigs.
Hertford—Daniels, whig.
Jones—Wm. P. Ward, dem., (gain.)
Johnston—Godwin, Willis Sanders, whigs, (2 gain.)
Lenoir—Wm Sutton, dem.
Moore—Wm. Barrett, dem.
Northampton—Bynum, Lockhart, dems., (1 gain.)
New Hanover—Robert Strange, Jr., J. A. Corbett, dems.
Nash—J. W. B. Bynum, dem.
Orange—Durham, Lyon, dems; Turner, Philips, whigs, (2 whig gain.)
Onslow—E. W. Fonville, dem.
Pitt—W. J. Blow, independent whig, Foreman, dem.
Perquimons—Albertson, whig, (gain.)
Pasquotank—Brooks, whig.
Robeson—McNeill, dem., Alford, whig, (one whig gain.)
Richmond—D. C. McIntyre, whig.
Randolph—James A. Long, Thomburg, whigs.
Stanly—Furr, whig.
Surry and Yadkin—Puryear and Gwin, whigs; Dobson, dem., (2 whig gain)
Sampson—A. B. Chesnut, Herring, dems.
Wake—R. M. Saunders, G. H. Wilder, Allen, dems.
Wayne—Sasnett, Borden, dems.
Warren—Christmas, William, dems.
Mecklenburg and Union.—Black, Ingram, Dunn, dems., 1 dem gain
Carteret.—Whitehurst, whig.
Franklin—P. Hawkins, W. K. Martin, dems.
Davidson—Harris, Leach, whigs.
Lincoln—Lander, Sherrill, J. W. Wheeler, dems. Caldwell, whig, 1 whig gain.
Burke and McDowell—W. W. Avery, dem.
Rowan—W. A. Walton, dem., James L. Trexler, O. G. Ford, whigs.
Granville—Lyon, dem., Perry, Amis, whigs, (1 dem. gain)
Martin—Mooring, dem.
Cleaveland—Burton, dem.

Cheraw and Darlington Railroad.

An adjourned meeting of the citizens of Darlington District, S. C., was held at Darlington C. H. on the 2d inst., when a report on the survey of the contemplated Railroad leading from the Wilmington & Manchester Road to Cheraw, was laid before the meeting by Mr. FLEMING. The report was read and received. Two routes had been surveyed—one on the East, 36¾ miles, the other on the West of Darlington Court House, 38¼ miles The difference in cost being about $8.759. A committee was appointed to receive subscriptions, and the meeting adjourned.

We learn from a private source that subscriptions have already been taken sufficient to ensure the organization of the company, and that the location of the road will in a short time be commenced.

Pierce and King Club.

We see that the Goldsboro' Republican & Patriot, of the 9th inst., contains a notice for the formation of a Pierce and King Club in Wayne county. It gives us pleasure to notice these movements of the Democracy of old Wayne, and hope that a similar spirit will prevail throughout the State. Cheered by our recent triumphs in North Carolina, we have but to do our duty, to enable us to carry the State for Pierce and King in November next, by an increased majority. Let us go to work.

☞Hon. Robert Rantoul, member of Congress from Massachusetts, died at Washington City on the 8th inst., of erysipelas.

☞The *Westminster Review*, for July, has just

NEW HANOVER COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

PRECINCTS.	Governor. D. S. Reid.	Governor. John Kerr.	Senate. Jas. Kerr.	Senate. Wm. S. Larkins.	Commons. Strange.	Commons. Cobcroft.	Commons. Powers.	Commons. Moore.	Commons. Devane.	Commons. Williams.	Sheriff. Hill.	Sheriff. Lamont.	Sheriff. Aldermen.
Wilmington	476	282	69	10	456	289	367	2	190	443	91	70	5
Masonboro'	37	37	16	4	41	32	38		2	22	48	5	5
Sandy Run	99		49	2	78	84		1		94	8	8	8
Holly Shelter	57		11	6	10	19	3			16	29	2	2
Looky Point	81		3	6	10	13	27			18	28	5	5
Scotts Hill	78		5	6	10	10	10	1		11	28	2	2
Smith's Creek	123		17	3	57	56	70			41	27	3	3
Moore's Creek	63		3	6	60	64	10	115	5	34	28	2	2
Piney Woods	123		40	3	60	27	70			31	27	3	3
Castalook	723		13	28	87	62	16		3	31	28	4	4
Upper Brk River	61		18	29	91	27	27		2	35	27	3	3
Federal Point	96		50	7	97	94	23			22	27	2	2
Total	1,842	320	305	226	1080	820	702	232	496	519	690	208	236

DUPLIN COUNTY.

Governor—Reid 1,072
Kerr 190
Reid's gain 73.
Senate—B. W. Herring (No opp.) 516
Commons—David Reid 716
W. E. Hill 694
N. B. Whitfield 515
Gibson Sloan 287
A. Kornegay 78
Sheriff—Abernathy 300
Ward 245
Jos. T. R. Miller 235
R P. Mathis 200
R. J. Pearsall 156
James Winder 136

SAMPSON COUNTY—(OFFICIAL.)

Governor—Reid 905
Kerr 509
Reid's majority 396
Senate—Bunting (no opposition) 500
Commons—Chesnutt (d) 894
Herring (d) 755
Hargrove (w) 326
Sheriff—Underwood (w) 702
Fowler (d) 567
Hobbs (d) 90

ONSLOW COUNTY.

Governor—Reid 696
Kerr 167
Senate—McMillan 149
Cox 140
Montford (whig) 108
Commons—Fonvielle 457
Huggins 264
Puckett 88
Sheriff—W. D. Humphrey 622

BLADEN COUNTY.

Reid 631; Kerr 358—273 majority for Reid. McDowell 366; Burney 199—167 majority for McDowell. McDugald 481; Robeson 467—14 majority for McDugald; and Melvin elected Sheriff by a large majority.

COLUMBUS COUNTY.—McDowell 330; Burney 114—216 majority for McDowell. George 402; Maultsby 245—157 majority for George. Reid 443; Kerr 918—245 majority for Reid.

☞Hon Wm. R. King, the Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency, has been invited to attend a Mass Barbecue at Goldsboro', in Wayne county. It is believed he will accept of the invitation, and appoint an early day, after the adjournment of Congress, which takes place on the 31st instant, to meet his fellow citizens of Wayne and the neighboring counties. Should Colonel King accept, due notice will be given of the time the Barbecue will come off.

☞THE SOUTHERN PRESS, published in Washington City, terminated its existence on the 9th instant, as appears from the valedictory of Messrs. ELWOOD FISHER and EDWIN DELEON, its Editors.—The Editors place the discontinuance of the "Southern Press" upon the ground of the want of support, as the chief cause; but at the same time, state that there was a disagreement between them, as to the future policy of the paper.

Later from Europe.

The U. S. Mail Steamship Pacific, arrived at New York on the 8th inst., with Liverpool dates to the 28th ult.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—The elections, with a few exceptions, were over, and the Ministry numbered 325 supporters against 301 opposition.

A desperate election riot had taken place at Limerick, Ireland The military were called out, when the mob attacked them and the soldiers fired, killing eight and wounding many.

Changes are talked of as likely to take place in the British Cabinet.

FRANCE.—There are strong rumors in Paris that the *Fetes* of the 15th of August will produce another *coup d'etat*.

The President will it is said positively be shortly married to the Princess CAROLINE STEPHANIE DE VASA, grand daughter of EUGENE BEAUHARNOIS. She is a Protestant.

PORTUGAL.—Vessels arriving from the ports of Cuba and the Brazils are placed in quarantine at Lisbon.

W. AND N. O. TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—This Company held a meeting recently, and elected the following officers:

ELAM ALEXANDER, Macon, President.
AMOS KENDALL, Washington, Treasurer.
DANIEL F. CLARKE, Macon, Secretary.

Among the Directors appointed at this meeting we find the names of—

ALEX'R MACRAE, Wilmington.
RICHARD SMITH, Raleigh.
BENJAMIN JONES, Petersburg.
S. MOWRY, Jr., Charleston.
C. M. FURMAN, "

THE TEXAS DEBT.—There having been much controversy of late in the Washington papers, and in Congress, relative to the Texas debt, in order to render the matter more intelligible to those who have an interest in it, the Washington Southern Press briefly states the facts of the case, from which we perceive that the State of Texas, since its annexation, has adopted a scale of reduction on her debt, so as to make it very important to her treasury to diminish her liability to that amount.

The creditors of the Republic of Texas insist that the government should be held liable for the contract of annexation, or the subsequent arrangements between these high contracting powers.

The revenue of the Republic of Texas was pledged specially for a large portion of the public debt. The creditors, therefore, hold the United States liable from the instant of annexation, and urged that the United States took Texas, *Cum onere*.

The condition of the act of Congress of the 9th of September, 1850, was the issue of ten million of dollars in stock to Texas—provided that no more than five millions should be issued until the creditors of the State should file releases in the Treasury Department for all their claims. The residue of five millions is still in the Treasury. The State of Texas, by her legislative enactments, has compelled her creditors to ask relief of the Government, and they now ask of the United States, (who holds the pledged security,) the payment of the money advanced to Texas while struggling to accomplish her independence.

OLD MEN.—They are indeed long shadows and their evening sun lies cold upon the earth, but they point

Excitement in Cuba.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 6.—The Steamer Crescent City from Havana, reports that great excitement prevailed in Cuba, in consequence of the discovery of a conspiracy against the Government. A large number of seditious documents have been found, and persons concerned in distributing them have been arrested.

Iowa Election.

GALENA, Ill., Aug. 7th.—Accounts from Iowa state that both the Whig candidates for Congress are elected, and the Whigs have carried the legislature. These reports are not vouched for as correct.

Missouri Election.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 8th.—Messrs. Benton, Phelps, and Lamb, democrats, and Messrs. Oliver and Miller, Whigs, are elected to Congress from this State. The result shows a loss of two whig members, namely, one in the place of Col. Benton, in the 1st district, and one in the 2d district in the place of Mr. Porter, while the Whigs gain one in the fourth district in the place of Mr. Hall.

Capt. Marcy and his Command.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 7th.—The reported massacre of Capt. Marcy and his command is all a hoax.

Appointments by the President,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Humphrey Marshall of Kentucky, to be Commissioner of the United States of America to China.

Benjamin Patterson of Alabama, to be Marshal of the United States for the Northern District of Alabama, in the place of Willis H. Gibson, removed.

Howard Millspaugh, to be Assayer of the Branch Mint at New Orleans.

Destruction of an American Fishing Vessel by a British Cruiser.

BOSTON, August 7th.—By the arrival of the steamer Admiral, we have St. John, New Brunswick, papers of yesterday, but they contain nothing of interest.—Com. Perry, of the Mississippi, is promised a hospitable reception upon his arrival at St. John.

The Advertiser of this city publishes a statement of the Captain of a fishing vessel, arrived at Cohasset, to the effect that an American fishing vessel had been fired into and sunk by a British cruiser, for refusing to come to when ordered. The Advertiser, however, does not believe the story.

Secret Circulars to North Carolina.

The people should beware of deception. We have before us one of the tricks of the enemy. Hon. Mr. Smith, of Connecticut, did much for the whig cause in 1848 by means of circulars sent through the mails to trusty men, to be used by them privately. That method of secret electioneering has grown into favor among whig canvassers, and Mr. Smith's example is being followed by whig committees throughout the country. We have before us one of these secret missives addressed to the whigs of North Carolina by the committee of whig young men of the city and county of New York, which begins with a reckless statement, and is filled with duplicity.—The circular announces, in order to mislead the people of North Carolina, that the corresponding committee of the Whig Young Men's General Committee "are at this time able to say, with the utmost possible confidence, that the three States which cast eighty-five electoral votes—New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio—will give their suffrages to Winfield Scott." This statement is made on the eve of the election in North Carolina, without a shadow of foundation for it to rest on. It is an electioneering trick, and a shallow one at that; and the "utmost possible confidence" on which it is ventured, is but little in amount, for it has nothing to justify it, and was recklessly expressed, only to affect the North Carolina election by a pompous announcement which signifies nothing.

The defections from the Democratic ranks which the corresponding committee mention, exist only in the fertile imagination of those young gentlemen. No such defections have taken place. The statement is of a piece with the averment that the circular emanates from a source devoted to the Union, the compromises of the Constitution, and to the execution of the fugitive slave law. Neither the Whig young men nor the Whig old men of New York, have occupied such a position. The Whig organization of that State is in the hands of Wm. H. Seward. Its principles are hostile to the Union; it repudiates the compromises of the constitution, and it has countenanced resistance to the law of the land which it mentions. It is as hostile to the North Caraina Whigs as it is to Mr. Fillmore whom it eulogizes, and whom it yet hates with the utmost intensity, and whom it has helped to strike down.—Mr. Fillmore has been broken down by Mr. Seward and his abolition followers; and now they are striving by secret circulars to dupe the Southern Whigs by fraudulent pretences, and by declarations which they would not have the hardihood to make publicly, so that they could be exposed. But the people of North Carolina know the history of Wm. H. Seward, and they have seen him, with the aid of Gen. Scott's name and influence, break down Mr. Fillmore. They have seen him, by rallying the worst enemies of North Carolina, gain the control of the Whig organization of the North, and they will not now be duped by empty words, or be betrayed by a kiss.—*Washington Union.*

Execution of Matthias Skuspinski.

PHILADELPHIA, August 6.—The execution of Matthias Skuspiniski took place in the jail yard this morning at 20 minutes to 11 o'clock. He was hung in presence of the jury and the few officers only who were admitted.

The unfortunate man was dressed in black pants, black silk vest and blue coat. He walked from the cell and ascended the scaffold with a firm step, and manifested no signs of fear. He met his death without any apparent struggle, the Sheriff, Mr. Deal, performing his painful duties in person.

On the scaffold he repeatedly said that he had nothing to say farther than he had made his peace with God and was perfectly willing to suffer the penalty of the law.

After the body had been suspended about thirty minutes, it was delivered over to the priests, in accordance with the request of the dying man.

About thirty persons witnessed the execution, the Sheriff having withstood the innumerable solicitations made to him for admittance

A biography of the prisoner's life has been prepared by the Priests in attendance, which will be translated and published to-morrow. It does not vary from statements already made.

Matthias Skuspinski's last words were—"I am innocent. I did not deserve that death at least, for the crime for which I was tried. Guilty, I am prepared to die!" He added something more in a low tone, which could not be understood by the interpreter. His body, after execution, was interred by the priests.

Blaize, his brother, was deeply affected on being told of the execution, and requested to see the body. He was led where it lay, when he eagerly embraced it, shedding many tears. He now appears anxious about his own fate, which rests with Gov. Bigler.

LATER FROM BUENOS AYRES.—By the arrival of the ship Parana, at New York, we have advices from Buenos Ayers to the 12th of June. There has been a meeting of the representatives of the different provinces of the Argentine Republic, at which ten of the provinces were represented by their Governors in person. Three were not represented.

Urquiza took the oath of office, assumed the functions of General-in-Chief, and made an address promising to maintain the rights and liberties, and preserve the internal and external peace of the Argentine Confederation.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LIQUOR LAW.—Several persons in Massachusetts have been arrested for violating the liquor law; indeed arrests, it is said take place daily. The proprietor of the Exchange Coffee House, Lowell, has been convicted on three complaints; the penalty for the third offence, is, not less than three months' imprisonment. The Justices at Cambridge grant warrants with great reluctance, and constables refuse to serve them unless they were indemnified. In Boston, the constables waited on the mayor in a body, and informed him of their resolution not to serve a single warrant, unless the city would stand responsible for all damages.

ADVANCE IN THE BEEF AND PORK MARKET.—There has been a gradual advance in the prices of pork and beef in the New York market for some weeks past; and the figures, as now quoted in the daily commercial report, are higher than they have been for twenty years past. The stock on hand, just now, is said to be very light, and the advance is not attributable to this fact so much as to an adequate supply from the West. Since last spring, mess beef has gone up from say $11 to $18 50 and mess port from $14 to $20. The exports to Europe is not much greater than in

From the Washington Union.

The Independent Democrat—its Opinion of Gen. Taylor.

The Republic, published here under the eye of General Scott, has become the endorser of the respectability and credibility of the Independent Democrat, published at Concord, N. H. It has circulated a libel which that paper assisted in framing, and it has appealed to the reputation and standing of that paper, and it has published certificates to prove its good character, in order to give weight to its slander of Gen. Pierce. But the Scott organ has omitted one point which we deem necessary to a perfect and complete knowledge of its abolition ally in the work of defamation and calumny; and we beg leave most respectfully to supply the omission, by presenting the views which it entertained of Gen. Zachary Taylor, late President of the United States, whose special organ the Republic was when it first commenced its career. Before it was known to what party General Taylor belonged—in the year 1846, and in the month of December of that year—the Independent Democrat thus spoke of General Taylor, who was then in Mexico:

"*He raises babies for the market, and makes merchandize of his fellow-man. He has a hundred mothers, with or without their babies, for sale in the shambles. He furnishes Creole virgins for the hells of New Orleans, and riots on the ruins of souls for whom the Man of Sorrows died.*"

Such are the coarse, beastly and revolting terms in which the Independent Democrat spoke of Gen. Taylor before his nomination, and even before it was known to which party he belonged. Now we find the organ of Gen. Scott, which pretended to worship General Taylor when he was alive, resorting to every expedient to prop up and sustain the character of the Independent Democrat, in order to use its vile testimony against Franklin Pierce! It knows that its abolition ally is hostile to the Democratic party, and that it hates General Pierce; it knows that its abolition ally belongs to that class of phrenzied fanatics who believe that there is nothing too holy to be trampled on, and nothing too base to be embraced, in order to further their infamous purposes. Yet, to accomplish a party end, it has maintained the credibility of the Independent Democrat by affirming that it enjoyed the position of a democratic journal, and by publishing abolition certificates to sustain its statements. We trust that the Republic will now lay before its readers the extract which we present above, so that they may understand the appearance and character of that worthy party which the Republic has gone amongst to obtain aid and comfort in its warfare against the democracy. After they have read the terms in which General Taylor is mentioned, they can form a better idea of the importance which ought to be attached to the statements, affidavits and certificates of the allies, compeers, and associates of those who fabricated the New Boston libel.

From the United States Economist.

A Lesson to Over-production Croakers.

Rice, we are told, was not known to the Greeks and Romans. It made its appearance in Europe about the middle of the 14th century. Its cultivation is said to have been first attempted in the low lands adjoining Veronia by a patrician of Milan, named Theodore Trivulzi, in 1522. Since then, the cultivation of this plant, which occasionally yields 100 bushels to the acre of the most nourishing description of grain, has furnished an immense supply of food. The consumption of Europe is now estimated at 3,000.000 cwt. annually. The potatoe made the next change in the amount of farinaceous food. This root did not become of general use until the commencement of the present century. It is now found in great abundance in every part of northern Europe. The third addition to our supplies consisted in the pungent herbs, such as tea and coffee, with which it is possible to consume a vast quantity of sugar. The sugar consumed with tea and coffee at present, in England alone, has been estimated as equivalent to the saccharine matter contained in six millions and a half gallons of beer. A plant that was much prized on its first discovery, but that is only now drawing the attention that it deserves, as a valuable article of food, is cacao, or "Theobroma." This delicious production is grown with the least toil and expense of any vegetable that we know in the tropical parts of our globe. One thousand trees, capable of yielding each twelve fanegas or cwts., can be tended in the Caraccas by one man, when the first arrangements at planting, for occasionally irrigating the ground they stand upon, have been well made. As the fruit of this tree is highly nourishing, and is sweet enough to require no mixture of sugar, the cheapness and the delicacy of the drink prepared from cacao will recommend it generally, and it may produce a revolution in the taste for tropical produce. Yet in spite of these constant additions to our supplies of food, instead of finding that the culture of grain can be diminished, we see that it must daily be produced in increased quantities to keep pace with the demand. The same experience is furnished by the history of the raw materials produced for manufactures. The quantity of cotton and wool imported into England for consumption in 1810 was 90.000,000 lbs; in 1851 nearly 800.000.000 lbs.; yet the demand for wool was not diminished by this increase. Australia sent her 2.500,000 lbs. of wool in 1830, and nearly 60.000.000 lbs. in 1850. Importation from other countries likewise increased within the same interval, and yet the linen manufacture was able likewise to extend itself. The consumption of silk has in the meantime not declined. The same phenomenon meets us in the other countries of Europe, where supplies have likewise increased of every description of raw produce contemporaneously. With this experience, one would think it must be easy to detect the economical law of progress by which these phenomena are produced. Their recurrence pointed to a necessary connexion between the increasing supply and increasing demand for agricultural produce that ought to have been sooner recognized than has been the case. The law is simply this, that an abundant supply of objects of primary necessity is the condition of a great demand for objects of less urgent utility, and for luxuries. As we advance in the scale of wants thus classified, the desire to satisfy each less pressing deficiency increases according as the more essential requisites to our existence or our comfort are supplied. Thus the demand for clothing is increased by an abundant supply of grain. Flax, silk and cotton, are in the greatest demand among nations that are best able to supply themselves with food. The condition of the demand for flax is, that there shall be a supply of corn or of potatoes. Again, in the crops of food, the cultivation of luxuries must depend on the supply of necessaries. Meat, butter, cheese, fruits, follow in a natural succession. In an open market, each refinement in the description of food produced become more remunerating as a crop, in proportion as indispensable food is more abundant. In the same manner an abundance of cotton increases, instead of diminishing the demand for flax and silk, when the free action of trade is unimpeded. That the price, under these circumstances, does not always rise, may be accounted for by various considerations. But this is the theory of consumption, and consequently of demand.

EASTERN METHOD OF MEASURING TIME.—The people of the East measure time by the length of their shadow. Hence, if you ask a man what o'clock it is, he immediately goes into the sun, stands erect, then looking where his shadow terminates, he measures his length with his feet, and tells you nearly the time. Thus the workmen earnestly desire the shadow which indicates the time for leaving their work. A person wishing to leave his toil, says, "How long my shadow is coming!" "Why did you not come sooner?" "Because I waited for my shadow." In the seventh chapter of Job we find it written, "As a servant earnestly desireth his shadow."

WORKING DOGS.—Dogs, of almost every breed, are taught to work by the Germans. It looks odd enough to see these sagacious animals, of all descriptions, from the thick-headed bull-dog, and mild and intelligent Newfoundland, down to the candle-leg, half-hound and snappish rat-terrier, all fully employed, instead of idling away their time as they do here.—The majority of the dogs, however, are of the larger kind; and it is quite amusing to see their willingness to work, and the various ways in which they are employed. No person is presumed to use a wheelbarrow without a dog to draw the load, and in vehicles of this kind we saw loads of wood, milk, butter, cabbages, bricks, bread, mortar, and hot coffee and refreshments for travelers. All the labor that the person behind him had to perform, was to act as steersman, while the dog would draw the load, and instantly stop when so ordered. We saw a few cases where the teamsters had become intoxicated and fallen asleep, and the teams had turned round

Horrible Death from Hydrophobia.

We mentioned, a few days ago, that Capt. Williams, who had been bitten by a rabid dog, at Brandywine, Del., had subsequently died of hydrophobia at his residence near Cape May. Dr. Wales, his attending physician, thus describes the condition of the unfortunate man after he became aware of the nature of his disease:—*Baltimore Sun.*

"Fully now awake to the awful nature of his situation, his mind, too, but little disturbed, he continued from this time (about 6 o'clock, P. M.,) in a wakeful state, now conversing with tolerable composure upon such topics as might be suggested, and anon thrown into the most painful muscular contortions especially if any liquid were offered him, or even any allusion made to anything of the kind. The case, however did not attain its worst phase until about 8 o'clock the following morning. He seemed, indeed, from early drawn to this hour, a little more composed; had even forced down a small quantity of milk, although not without an effort which was painful to behold. At or near 8 o'clock, however, the final struggle commenced. With a wild scream he besought the presence of his mother, his wife, and others of his relations and friends, and took a formal leave of them in a manner as rational as possible. This was at once succeeded by paroxysms so violent as to require his being firmly secured to the bed, in which situation the spasms increasing fast in frequency and violence, with a rapid flow of saliva, at first frothy and viscid, but afterwards thinner, less tenacious and made up of froth and a glairy fluid, which he sputtered forth forcibly while his strength continued, clutching at it with his hands, sometimes, as if to tear it away from his mouth. His countenance was now at times shockingly distorted, and his brain frenzied, his teeth grating and gnashing in a terrible manner. He continued in this awful state until about half past 10 o'clock, A. M., when his power having so far failed accumulating saliva, his throat gradually filled with it, and he exp

A Noble Dog.

The Express states that the dog Rolla, belging to Mr. Adams, No. 66 Courtland street, New ork, on Sunday last, performed one of those heroi eeds of humanity for which the Newfoundland bed is remarkable. An interesting little boy, abt ten years old, while playing near the water at Hoken, lost his balance and fell in. The tide weeps along the shore there with great rapidity, id the little fellow in a few moments was carried a arently beyond the reach of human assistance. he lad it seems could swim a little, but just as his rength was giving way, the dog, at a short distaje from the spot, quick as thought dashed through t crowd, leaped in the water, and in a minute morhad the boy by the collar, secure between his teh. To bring him ashore, back to that particulr place, however, was an impossibility, owing to theforce of the current, so that the only hope was tomake a point of land some distance ahead, (betweei Jersey city and Hoboken,) and for that quarter Rola steered his course, amidst the applause and excitment of the spectators. On went the noble animal, bravely buffeting the tide and careless of the shouts of applause, till the while keeping the boy's face out of the water. He reached the goal at length with his precious burden, safe and sound, but a little faint and frightened; and no sooner had he laid him down than the noble animal sunk exhausted on the sand. He was instantly surrounded by a numerous crowd of people, who had been eye-witnesses of the scene, vieing with each other in showing kindness to the heroic animal that had thus risked his own life to save the life of a helpless human being. Some idea of the labor performed by the dog is had in the fact that the entire distance he had to swim is said to be not less than *two miles!*

CONSUMPTION OF GOLD.—The following various statistics relative to the consumption of gold were stated in a Lecture lately delivered at the Geological Society at London:

The entire amount of gold in circulation is said to be £48.000.000; of which the wear and waste is stated to be 3½ per cent. annually, or $1.680,000.—The consumption of gold in arts and manufactures is as follows:

In the United Kingdom	£2.500.000
France	1,000.000
Switzerland	450.000
Other parts of Europe	1,600.000
United States	500,000
	£6.050.000

In Birmingham alone there is a weekly consumption of gold for chains only amounting to 1.000 oz The weekly consumption for gold-leaf in London is 400 oz. in other places in Great Britain. 184 oz.

One of the potteries in Staffordshire consumes £3.-500 worth of gold annually in gilding; and the whole consumption for gilding porcelain in England is estimated at about 8.500 ounces annually.

SINGULAR MODE OF SUICIDE.—In Waldoborough, Me., one day last week, a Mr. William Benner, trader, committed suicide in a novel way. Early in the morning he repaired to his store and sat down on his counter immediately over an open keg of gunpowder. Into this he threw a bunch of lighted matches, and the instant result was an explosion which shattered the building to atoms. Mr. Benner was taken from the ruins shockingly burnt and mutilated, and lived only about four hours. At first he said he knew nothing of the affair, but before his death confessed that he did intend to kill himself.

ASKING TOO MUCH.—A young couple were sitting together in a romantic spot, with birds and flowers about them, when the following dialogue ensued:

"My dear, if the sacrifice of my life would please thee, gladly would I lay it at thy feet."

"Oh, sir, you're too kind! But it just reminds me that I wish you'd stop using tobacco."

"Can't think of it. It is a habit to which I am wedded."

"Very well, sir, since this is the way you lay down your life for me, and as you are already wedded to tobacco, I'll take good care that you are never wedded to me, as it would be bigamy."

GUANO.—The Royal Agricultural Society of England has unanimously adopted the following resolution: "That a prze of £1,000 and the gold medal of the society be offered for the discovery of a manure equal in fertilizing properties to the Peruvian Guano, and of which an unlimited supply can be furnished to the English farmer at a rate not exceeding £5 per ton.

☞The papers state that the French Government is about to make the Pope pay for the military protection they afford him. Austria charges, and a pretty bill she renders, sixteen thousand pounds a month, with occasional extras, running into hundreds of thousands. The French military police think they are as much entitled to pay as the Austrians, and they intend to present a bill which will leave the Pope's purse rather empty.

Maxims.

How much are we indebted to accident! Pythagoras owed the invention of music to the sound of a blacksmith's hammer— Newton, his first idea of gravitation, to the fall of an apple—Voltaire tells us, that Milton got his first idea of Paradise Lost from a ridiculous Italian burlesque styled Adamo, or the Fall of Man—Goldsmith's comedy, "She Stoops to Conquer," was suggested by an incident which occurred to him on his way to college. Verily, as the song says:

"We little know what great things
From little things arise."

One of the saddest things about nature is, that a man may guide others in the path of life without walking in it himself—that he may be a pilot, and yet a cast-away.

One unquiet, perverse disposition, distempers the peace and unity of a whole family, in society, as one jarring instrument will spoil a whole concert.

When Socrates was asked whether it were better for a man to get married or to live single, he replied —"Let him do either and he will repent it."

Invincible fidelity, good humor, and complacency of temper, outlive all the charms of a fine face, and make the decays of it invisible.

What the impulse of genius is to the great, the instinct of vocation is to the mediocre—in every man there is a magnet—in that thing which the man can do best, there is a loadstone. Truth, love and high morality are the same.

Hasty people drink the nectar of existence scalding hot.

The most effectual way to secure happiness to ourselves is to confer it upon others.

Politeness is the outward garment of good will; but many are the nut-shells, which, if you crack them, nothing like a kernel is to be found.

To be able to bear provocation is an argument of great wisdom, and to forgive it, of a great mind.

Sound not the vain trumpet of self-commendation and forget not to remember your own imperfections.

He that accustoms himself to buy superfluities, may, ere long, be oliged to sell his necessaries.

The patient mule, which travels night and day, will, in the end go farther than the Arabian courser.—*Persian Researches.*

Pride is a vice, which pride itself inclines every man to find in others, and to overlook in himself.

Intellect is not the moral power; conscience is. Honor, not talent, makes the gentleman.

The following amusing incident we copy from the New Orleans Picayune. This is a strange world, and many strange things happen in it.

A TIGHT FIX.—We read not long since in a St. Louis paper an account of the perils and distresses of a young man, who went one evening to see his lady love at the witching hour of midnight. The place of meeting was the flat roof of the house next to that where the young lady resided. She and her sister came out, and the three sat down on the roof to chat of subjects appurtenant to such rendezvous. After a while the voice of the young lady's father was heard in dangerous proximity to the group, and all three started to rise hastily and abandon the spot. *But they couldn't rise!* The roof was of asphaltum, and as the day had been uncommonly warm, that pitchy substance was rendered soft enough by the sun's rays to receive and retain any impression that might be made upon it. The young man found his unmentionables fastened, or rather stuck tight to the roof, and the young ladies' dresses were in a similar predicament. The matter resulted in the young man being obliged to crawl out of his pantaloons, and then jerking the ladies to their feet by main force! We merely mention this incident to observe with proper effect, that in such a case many of our young bucks would find it difficult to crawl out certain cant-do-without-ables, which shall be nameless, so easily as in the above case.—For our part, we do not see how they contrive to get into them; so much tighter generally are those articles than the vestment which nature usually fur-

WHISKEY FED HORSES.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says that some of the horses employed on the Harlem railroad may have been noticed as having a peculiarly "hard look," and a few may be considered as regularly installed into the fraternity of "bruisers." It appears that during this warm weather they are each in the habit of taking their "drap" of whiskey and water, in order to better qualify them for labor. This mixture is regarded as an improvement on the usual beverage of horses in its native state, and as protecting the animals from the effects of the sun. Wait awhile, says the Journal, and you shall know whether this opinion is correct. For ourselves, we very much doubt its correctness.

Passing through the golden crucible of Australia, even the misfortune of humanity become precious.—A letter lately received, dated from Stoney-creek, Williamstown, says that "a cargo of one-legged men would be invaluable, because they would not run away to the diggings. This man would engage such men for one pound per week, with rations, &c. &c. Seventeen of his cows were going dry for want of milking."—*London Observer.*

There is a very funny German custom—concentrating the coughing and nose blowing during the service time at church. The clergyman stops at different periods of his discourse, steps back from the pulpit, and stands and blows his nose. The entire congregation imitate his example, and disturb the service at no other time.

GENEROSITY.—The Whigs have started a story that Gen. Pierce gave a boy a cent to buy candy, and are making themselves very merry about it.—Well, let them remember that their liberal-hearted candidate refused to give EVEN a cent to erect a monument to the fame of Andrew Jackson. Then, according to Whig papers, the difference between Gen. Pierce and Gen. Scott is as one cent to *nothing*. *Madisonian.*

A late Missouri paper contains a poetic description of a Bowie knife fight that took place in that neighborhood. The third stanza ran as follows:

"The wretch then drew a shiney knife,
Just like the maniac man,
And in he plunged it to the hilt,
And out the gravy ran."

NO IDLE TIME.—Dr. Rush was, perhaps, one of the most untiring students that ever lived. Two young physicians were conversing in his presence once, one of whom said—"When I finished my studies——"

"When you finished your studies!" said the doctor, abruptly. "Why you must be a happy man to have finished so young. I do not expect to finish mine while I live."

He was once asked how he had been able to collect such an immense amount of information and facts as his publications and lectures contained.

"I have been able to do it," replied he, by economising my time as Mr. Wesley did. I have not spent one hour in amusement for the last thirty years."

And taking a small note-book from his pocket, and showing it to me, he said: "I fill such a book as this every week with such observations and thoughts which occur to me, and facts collected in the rooms of my patients; and all these are preserved and used."

A PASSING THOUGHT.—We believe the following has been published in our columns once before, but it will bear repetition:

"Rothschild is forced to content himself with the same sky as the poor newspaper-writer, and the great banker cannot order a private sunset, or add one ray to the magnificence of night. The same air swells all lungs. Each one possesses, really, only his own thoughts and his own senses, soul and body—these are the property which a man owns All that is valuable, is to be had for nothing, in this world. Genius, beauty and love are not bought and sold. You may buy a rich bracelet, but not a well-turned arm to wear it—a pearl necklace, but not a pretty throat with which it shall vie. The richest banker on earth would vainly offer a fortune to be able to write a verse like Byron. One comes into the world naked, and goes out naked—the difference in the fineness of a bit of linen for a shroud is not much. Man is a handful of clay, which turns quickly back again into dust."

DEATH OF JOHN DOE AND RICHARD ROE.—By the London papers we learn that these distinguished persons who have lived so long (some 700 or 800 years) as to be considered immortal, and who were the largest owners of real estate in Great Britain, will cease to exist on the 24th of October next; an act of the recent session of Parliament providing that instead of the present proceedings in actions of ejectments (in which those worthies always took a conspicuous part) the writ shall be directed to the person in possession of the demanded property, and in which the property shall be described with reasonable certainty.

☞No less than thirty-six men connected with Barnum's Menagerie were arrested and caged on the other side of the river at Detroit recently, for maltreating a landlord and thrashing a regiment of his friends.

GENTLEMEN IN LUCK.—Gen. W. H. Richardson, Hon. J. W. McCorkle, and J. Knox Walker, Esq., while on a visit to Baltimore from this city on Friday evening last, bought a ticket in the Grand Consolidated Lottery of Maryland, Class R. for which they jointly paid $10. The drawing came off on Saturday, and awarded to them the prize of $67,500. Discount off this yields to each of the lucky ones $19,525, which sum we believe was paid to them at one o'clock to-day in this city. Mr. Pendleton was the bearer of the good news to Mr. McCorkle, but not a word would that gentleman believe until Mr. Pendleton paid him down for half his chance $7,500. This Mr. McC. though looked like conviction. But it cost him $2,062 50!—*Washington Telegraph.*

THE COTTON CROP.—Touching present crop prospects in this country, Stewart & Co. write out by the Arctic, which sailed from New York on Saturday:

"The first bale of the products of this summer's growth is reported by telegraph to have reached N. Orleans on the 2d inst. Last year the first bale was on the 25th July, and the year before on the 11th of August. The cotton relatively matured earlier than last year, owing to the drought which prevailed. The weather this season has been very propitious for a very good, but not for a very early crop. All the advices continue flattering for an adequate yield.—Some apprehensions of too much moist weather at the southwest prevails, but we do not think there is the slightest ground for fears of injury from that cause."

The Life of an Editor.

Dr. Johnson had a very correct notion of the delights of an editorial life, and has condensed so much truth into such small space, that we cannot refrain from quoting his remarks. We commend them to the attention of all carping critics, who verify Byron's lines—

"A man must serve his time at every trade,
Save censure-critics are already made."

Dr. Johnson says, "I know no classes of the community from whom so much disinterested benevolence and thankless labor are expected, as from editors of newspapers. They are expected to feel for every one but themselves—to correct public abuses, and private ones also, without giving offence—to sustain the difficulties of others, without regard to his own,—to condemn improper measures of every one and no one at the same time. They are expected to note everything that is important or extraordinary of men's opinions, their notices must be calculated to please every one, and at the same time offend no one."

☞A girl has been fined $5, by Recorder Genois, at New Orleans, for voluntarily kissing a man in that city.

☞Not long since, two ladies were on a downward trip, on board a Missouri steamer. One of them had a baby about three months old. She said her husband had been gone to California about two years and a half.

"How old is that baby?" said the other.

"About three months old."

"I thought you said your husband had been gone to California two years and a half!"

"Oh! yes, he has; *but he writ to me.*"

[*Exchange paper.*

That letter must have come by *male.*

☞An Irish gentleman lately fought a duel with his intimate friend, because he jocosely asserted that he was born without a shirt to his back!

☞A whig said to a democrat—"Do you know who Pierce is?" "He is the man that volunteered to go to Mexico when Scott hesitated, for fear of a

From the Washington Union, August 10.

North Carolina Election.—The Presidential Question at the South Settled.

By the statements of the whig journals of this city, of yesterday, and by the further intelligence published in our telegraph column this morning, it appears that the democrats have carried North Carolina by a majority of about *five thousand.*

We regard this overwhelming result as in all reasonable probability settling the fact that Gen. Scott is not destined to receive a single electoral vote south of Mason and Dixon's line.

It is to North Carolina, among all the southern States, that whig hopes and efforts have been specially directed. The Whig Convention, the whig committee here, and the whig party everywhere, knowing that the election in North Carolina was the only August election in the South which the whigs could hope to carry, were keenly alive to the immense moral effect of success or failure in that State. In this view, North Carolina received the vice presidential nomination. The two southern whig members of Congress who took the most early, active, and prominent lead in forcing upon the South the nomination of General Scott, were Hon. Messrs. Mangum and Stanly—the one a senator, the other a representative, of North Carolina. To operate specially in North Carolina, the whig abolitionist conspiracy was gotten up, falsely charging Gen. Pierce with having made declarations hostile to the fugitive law. These false charges, printed on the same sheet and in connection with a transcript of the legislative record of New Hampshire, were scattered broadcast through the State, with an introductory letter from two members of Congress, certifying the correctness of the record, and though not specially mentioning the false charges published along with it, yet plainly calculated to give to the whole document greater credence and consequence than it would otherwise obtain. This trick was, moreover, resorted to at so late a moment before the election as to render the full exposure of it before the people in time for this election, and of the falsehood of the charges thus circulated, almost impossible. In addition to this, the whigs, knowing that the democrats had before elected Governor Reid against Manly mainly on a local issue, now put in nomination against him one of the most popular, influential, and eloquent whigs in the State—Mr. Kerr—who, through his whole canvass, took special pains so to shape his course in the different parts of the State as to conciliate the feelings of different localities on all the special issues. Clearly with the effect of aiding in this canvass, and doubtless with a direct view to do so, Mr. Graham resigned his post as Secretary of the Navy and went home The State was flooded with whig documents from Washington, and special official emissaries were despatched from their desks to circulate them and augment their effect upon the public mind. In a word, the whig party and its managers and organs made every effort that was fair and proper, and almost every conceivable effort that was unfair and improper, to carry the State.—And the result of the whole movement is an unexampled, and, we confess, an unexpected *Waterloo defeat of the whigs*, which has not only insured the State for Pierce and King in November, *but has, as we confidently believe, placed North Carolina, heretofore the Gibralter of southern whiggery, permanently in the line of southern democratic States!* The whig electioneering committee of New York scattered secret circulars through North Carolina, filled with deceptive statements and treacherous appeals, to arouse the whigs of that State.

There is but one explanation to all this. The nomination of Gen. Scott has proved itself to be a millstone hung around the neck of the southern whig party. The ablest whigs of the south distinctly foresaw, and over their signatures proclaimed, in a deliberate manifesto, this result. In able speeches several of them, in a most conclusive manner, set forth the grounds of their opinions, and declared that Gen. Scott could not receive their support. But Sewardism and sectionalism were deaf to their warnings, and not only forced the nomination of General Scott upon the reluctant and protesting South, but resorted to a confessed "corrupt bargain" to accomplish it, which bargain was scorpfully repudiated by the Seward organs of the North just as soon as it had been consummated by the nomination. The broad contrast of all this to the Taylor canvass is most manifest. Then Gen. Taylor was the preferred candidate of the South. The South, to her cost, was beguilded into the belief that he, as a southern man, might be trusted to maintain the constitutional rights of the South against the "higher law" doctrines and the controlling power of Sewardism in the whig ranks. No such delusion exists—hardly is any such pretence made in the case of Gen. Scott. He is in the field as the chosen representative of the enemies of the South. The result has begun to appear. It will appear fully in November.

It is important to remember that, according to the most reliable accounts from Iowa, the Scott movement thus far seems to have prospered no better in the North than in the South. This fact is of the more interest, because a purely sectional canvass and a "clean northern vote" for Gen. Scott seem now the only whig reliance. It is highly probable that to this result, the whigs, now despairing of the South, may direct their main efforts. Against such an attempt let the democratic party and the patriotism of the people, everywhere planted on the policy of peace between the North and the South, be forewarned and forearmed. The democratic cause, as we believe, is safe in the South. Yet it should not be forgotten that even in that section democratic energy and watchfulness must not slacken until the final battle is fought and won. At the North, on the other hand, and especially in the three great States which form the field of the main contest, we may be well assured that "higher lawism," confident and boastful of its now ascertained control in the whig ranks, will put forth its most desperate unscrupulous efforts. It is for the democratic party to remember that not only the ascendency of its own cherished policy and principles, but also the peace and tranquility of the Union, hang on the event of the struggle. Let the effort and zeal of the united democracy be commensurate with the demands of the crisis!

The Press of America.

We make the following eloquent and truthful extracts from the oration recently pronounced by Hon. Robt. C. Winthrop, before the "Association of Alumni" of Harvard College:

And then, the press of America—the periodical press, the pamphlet press, the light literature press, and above all, the newspaper press of America—that tremendous enginery which throws a fresh broadside at morning and noon, day and evening, beneath almost every roof in the Republic, and whose competitions so often betray it into fatal compliances with the prejudices, the passions, and even the profligacies of its supporters. Who can estimate the influence of such an enginery upon our social and moral condition? Who can calculate the pernicious effect upon the community of a single corrupt, licentious newspaper, coining slanders like a mint, changing phases like the moon, "with 365 opinions in a year," upon every subject which it treats, spicing its daily and its nightly portions with every variety of obscene and sensual stimulant, controlled by no sense of responsibility, finding its easy way to the knowledge and perusal of the young, the ignorant, and the inexperienced, and ministering and pandering to their diseased tastes and depraved appetites? And who can calculate, on the other hand, the influence which might be produced—nay, let me say, which is produced, for I have in my mind, I thank Heaven, more than one examp'e—by such an engine, in the hands of upright, intelligent, independent, and conscientious men—espousing and advocating neither ultraism nor criticism, neither a wild fanaticism nor a bigoted conservatism—with the fear of God before their eyes, with the love of truth in their hearts, and by whom the advancement of knowledge, of morality, of virtue, of right and of righteousness, is not held subordinate to the popularity of the hour, or to the state of the subscription list.

The present accomplished and eloquent prime minister of England, who has been personally known and esteemed by so many of us in this country as well as his own, has recently declared somewhat emphatically, on the floor of Parliament, that as in these days the English press aspires to share the influence of statesmen, so also it must share the responsibilities of statesmen." It would be more true in this country, I fear, to speak of statesmen aspiring to share the influence of the press. But, however it may be as to the point of relative aspiration, there can be little question as that of comparative responsibility. Certainly, if responsibility is to be measured by power, the responsibility of the press is greater than that of any statesman under the sun, however exalted he may be. Who has forgotten that splendid exclamation of another great English

and defied all the authorities of the realm to contend against the power of the press? "Give them," said he, "a corrupt House of Lords; give them a venal House of Commons; give them a tyrannical prince; give them a truckling court; and let me but have an unfettered press—I will defy them to encroach a hair's breadth upon the liberties of England." Yes, an unfettered press is a match, and an overmatch for almost anything human. Neither tyranny nor freedom can stand against it. Neither corruption nor virtue can survive its systematic and persevering assaults. It may be rendered all but omnipotent for evil; it may be rendered all but omnipotent for good, according to the end to which it is directed, and the influence by which it is controlled. And the only reliable earthly influence to which we can look for safety, is a sense of responsibility, moral and religious responsibility, on the part of its controllers.

A writer in the National Intelligencer estimates the value of coffee consumed in the United States, England and France at $59.000,000; tea in Europe and America at $35.000,000, and Indigo, $21,000,-000. He states that the genuine tea tree in its full perfection, grows to a height of forty to fifty feet, and is cultivated from lat. 27 deg. to 32 deg. north latitude, under severe frosts and snows, and many of the mountains, high upon whose sides the plant grows, are capped with perpetual snow. The idea that tea will only flourish in a hot climate appears to be erroneous. He recommends the cultivation of both tea and indigo, for which the climate and soil of different sections of this country are well adapted. He says:

"Tea can be procured in this country under seven cents a pound, calculating labor at 50 cents per diem. A tea plantation requires care the first and second years, after which it is a most hardy plant, and will yield tea for twenty five to thirty years. So the only trouble is plucking the leaves and drying them, which is labor for women and children. A man actively engaged ten hours in the day may collect 50 to 60 lbs. of green leaf, and another would manufacture them, and the quantity of dried tea would be 12½ to 15 lbs. A fair plantation would produce 300 lbs. per acre. I have made as much as 480 lbs. per acre in the year on some land I held on the west of China."

Of indigo he is equally sanguine, and denies that its cultivation is unhealthy; nor is that its character where it is known and cultivated. He is of opinion that it can be produced here under 30 cents per lb. Prices of Indigo, for the last forty years, vary from $1 to $2 per lb.

Why, there was a time when indigo was a staple production in Louisiana.—*N. O. Delta.*

A correspondent of the Troy Post, writing from Lee, Massachusetts, illustrates the difficulty of convicting rumsellers before the new liquor law went into operation by a scene in court at which he was present He says: "A man was brought up on an indictment for selling liquor A coal black negro was witness on behalf of the commonwealth. He appeared a little 'blue' as he entered the court room. The lawyer commenced—'Sir, did you ever drink any thing strong at the house of Mr B.?' 'Yis, sah! I had a strong cup of tea thar many and many a time.' But did you ever drink any thing intoxicating.' 'Yis, sah! I drank somethin' 'toxicating; oh, yis!' At what time?' Wall, I could'n't zackly identify the time, but when I war thar my wife war thar with me.' 'Did you pay for what you drank?' 'Not to my noledge, sah—not to my 'nowledge.' The court here interfered—'Henry, we want a definite answer. Did you, or did you not, pay for what you drank?' 'I'se told you a dozen times, sah, not to my noledge!' 'Sir, if you don't answer this question we shall commit you to Lenox jail for contempt of court.' Wall judge, I shall be werry happy to be so near whar my wife am gwine to work next week!' And the court had the satisfaction of sending him up for thirty days.?

"Cousin William," said a merry, mischievous young girl, what do you think I heard a pretty lass say of you?"

"I don't know—something good I hope. Who was it, my pretty coz?"

"I shan't tell you; but it's the truth—a very pretty girl did say something about you."

"Well, tell me what it was."

"I shan't unless you give me that annual you bought."

"Well, agreed—you shall have it—now tell me."

"Well, now—don't blush so—she said you was he *ugliest looking man she ever saw.*"

An Irishman called on a lady and gentleman in whose employ he was, for the purpose of getting some tea and tobacco.

"I had a dhrame last night, ver honor," said he to the gentleman.

"What was it, Pat?"

"Why I dhramed that your honor made me a present of a plug of tobaccy, and her ladyship there—heaven bless her!—gave me some tay for the good wife."

"Ah! Pat, dreams go by contraries, you know."

"Faith, and they may be that," said Pat without the least hesitation, "so yer ladyship is to give the tobaccy, and his honor the tay."

☞NOTICE TO THOSE INTERESTED.—Dr. SHERWOOD, Dentist, will be in Clinton during Court week, and may be found at the office of Messrs. Dr. BIZZELL.

August 3d, 1852 49-tc

Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills.

This great American remedy for one of the most formidable ills that flesh is heir to, is now acknowledged to be superior to any medicine of the kind ever offered to the public. The action is easy, certain, and attendant with no unpleasant results. It has never been tried without producing the most salutary effect.—Compounded by one of the most eminent physicians in our country, it is the medicine which science, skill, and experience offers to human suffering. It is only necessary to give this medicine a trial to place it far above all medical agents of the kind ever offered to the public. Call and purchase at

WM. H. LIPPITT'S, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C.

Also, by Druggists and Dealers generally.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, 5th inst., by Rev. A. Paul Repiton, Mr. HENRY CLAY HEWLETT to Miss HENRIETTA HUBN, all of this County.

DIED,

In this town, on the 9th inst., SARAH CAROLINE, daughter of E. J. and Sarah A. Lutterloh, aged 4 years and five months.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Aug. 9—Schr. Mary Abigail, Charlotte, from Shallotte, to Chadbourn & Hooper; with naval stores.

Steamer Chatham, Hurt, fm Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth.

Brig Paragon, Fountain, from Charleston, to J. & D. Mc-Rae & Co.; with sack salt.

August 10.—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, from Charleston, 115 passengers.

Aug. 10.—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Steadman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Steamer Gov. Graham, Evans, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth.

Schr. Charleston, ——, from Charleston, to Adams, Bro. & Co.; with naval stores.

Steamer Douglass, Banks, from Fayetteville, to J. S. Banks; with two boats in tow.

11.—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, from Charleston; with 71 passengers.

11.—Steamer Southerner, Wilkinson, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux.

Steamer Henrietta, Barbee, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux.

12.—U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Smith, from Charleston; with 52 passengers.

Schr. Joseph Ann, Gore, from Little River, to Adams, Bro & Co.; with naval stores.

CLEARED.

August 10.—U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Smith, for Charleston, with 38 passengers.

Schr. Mary Abigail, Charlotte, for Shallotte, by Chadbourn & Hooper.

Schr. E. S. Powell, Watts, for New York, by Geo. Harriss; with naval stores, &c.

Aug 10—Schr. Ann Elizabeth. Edwards, for Baltimore, by Ellis, Russell & Co.; with 44,878 ft. lumber, 1 bbl. gin, 45 bales cotton, 50 bbls. tar, 25 do. pine oil, 1 bale rice straw.

Steamer Chatham, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth.

Aug. 11.—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Steadman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

Schr. A. J. DeRosset, Furman, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown.

11.—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, for Charleston; with 43 passengers.

12.—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, for Charleston; with 48 passengers.

Brig Hope, Loring, for Honduras, by DeRosset & Brown; with shingles and lumber.

DISASTER.—The Brig Frontier, Hoyt, arrived at Boston on the 4th instant, from Fortune Island, July 24th, reports that the Brig Vancouver, Sweetser, from Wilmington, N. C., for Cienfuegos, with a cargo of lumber, put in in distress, having been ashore on Barrel Rock, and got off by throwing over deck load; but same day got on a reef in Fortune Island harbor, and it was not known what damage she had sustained. The cargo would be saved if the weather

Wholesale Prices Current.

AXES, prdos	10 00	a	13 00	MULLETS,			
BACON, per pound.				Per barrel,	0 00	a	0 00
Hams,	00	a	14	NAILS, per lb.			
Middlings,	00	a	13	Cut	3½	a	3½
Shoulders,	00	a	12	Wrought	8	a	10
Hog round,	00	a	13	NAVAL STORES,			
Western,	10	a	11½	Turpentine, per bbl.	280		lbs.
BEANS, per bush.				Yellow Dip,	0 00	a	2 35
White,	nom	a	0 00	Virgin Dip,	0 00	a	2 75
BEESWAX,				Hard,	1 20	a	0 00
Perpound,	00	a	23	Tar,	1 80	a	1 85
BUTTER,				Pitch,	0 00	a	0 00
Perpound,	20	a	23	Rosin, No. 1, 2	00	a	2 50
BEEF, per bbl.				Do. No. 2,	0 00	a	0 00
N. Mess,	00 00	a	20 00	Do. No. 3,	0 80	a	1 00
Do. Prime,	0 00	a	0 00	Sp'ts Turp., per gallon,	34	a	35
BEEF CATTLE,				Varnish, pr gal.	20	a	22
Per 100 lbs.,	4 00	a	5 00	OIL, per gallon.			
COTTON,				Sperm,	1 00	a	1 50
Per lb	0	a	9	Linseed,	75	a	85
CORN,				Neats Foot,	00	a	1 50
Per bushel,	65	a	68	PEAS, per bushel.			
Meal, bush.,	78	a	80	Ground, nom	00	a	0 00
COFFEE, per lb.				Black Eye,	00	a	00
Rio,	10	a	11	Cow,	90	a	0 95
St. Domingo,	9	a	9½	PORK, per barrel.			
Laguyra,	10½	a	11	Mess,	21 00	a	22 00
Cuba,	00	a	00	Prime,	19 00	a	00 00
Java,	14	a	15	POTATOES.			
CANDLES, per lb				Irish, bush.	0 75	a	90
Tallow,	12½	a	14	Sweet, bush.,	00	a	00
Sperm,	45	a	50	POULTRY.			
Adamantine,	22	a	37½	Chickens, live,	14	a	30
EGGS, per doz.,	16	a	20	Do. dead,	00	a	00
EMPTY BBLS., each.				Turkeys, live,	0 00	a	0 00
Spts. Turp.,	1 35	a	1 50	Do. dead	lb 00	a	0 00
FEATHERS,				RICE, per 100 lbs.			
Per pound,	00	a	40	Clean,	nom 0 00	a	4 00
FLOUR, per barrel.				Rough, bush.,	00	a	00
Northern	5 00	a	7 00	SALT, per bushel.			
Baltimore,	4 87½	a	5 25	Alum	00	a	00
Fayetteville,	5 00	a	5 25	Fin'l sack,	90	a	1 00
HAY, per 100 lbs.				SOAP, per lb.,	4	a	6
North River,	00	a	85	SHINGLES, per M.			
Eastern,	0 00	a	0 00	Common,	0 00	a	0 00
HOLLOW-WARE,				Contract,	4 50	a	5 00
Per lb	3	a		STEEL, per lb.			
IRON, per lb.				English, ass'd.		a	2½
English, ass'd.		a	2½	Amer., best ref.		a	3½
Amer., best ref.		a	3½	Swede		a	5
Swede		a	5	American sheer		a	5
American sheer		a	5	Best Swede		a	6
Best Swede		a	6	STAVES, per M.			
LARD, per lb.				W. O. barrel,			
No. Carolina,	12½	a	13	rough,	00 00	a	00 00
Western,	11½	a	12½	Ash Head'g,	0 00	a	0 00
LIME, per barrel.				R. O. hhd.,			
Thomastown,	0 00	a	0 00	dressed,	00 00	a	00 00
LUMBER, River, per M.				Do. rough,	00 00	a	00 00
Floor. B'ds,	00 00	a	00 00	SUGAR, per pound.			
Wide do.	0 00	a	0 00	New Orleans,	5½	a	6½
Scantling,		a	0 00	Porto Rico,	0	a	7
LIQUORS, per gallon.				St. Croix,	0	a	8
N. E. Rum,	32	a	34	Loaf	9½	a	10½
Gin,	30	a	33	TIMBER, per M.			
Whiskey, rec.	25	a	27	Shipping,	00 00	a	10 50
Apple Brandy, 37½		a	85	Prime,	7 50	a	10 00
Peach do. none		a	00	Do. ord'y,	5 00	a	5 50
MOLASSES, per gall.				Do. inf'r,	0 00	a	0 00
Cuba	00	a	22	TALLOW,			
New Orleans	00	a	00	Per pound,	7	a	8
MILL SAWS.				WINES, per gallon.			
Heavy cast steel, 6ft., best qual'y		a	5 00	Madeira,	70	a	5 00
				Port,	00	a	4 00
				Malaga,	45	a	60

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on Lumber, 80 cents to $1 per M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 a 15 cents per barrel—and for naval stores, when brought per railroad, about the same expenses are incurred. *For dry Virgin or mixed Turpentine, a deduction is made according to quality.

Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange.

Baltimore	1 per cent.		Philadelphia	1	per cent
New York	1 "	"	Virginia	¼	" "
Boston	1 "	"	Charleston	½	" "

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	$ 25	a	$ 30
Spirits Turpentine, do.	00	a	50
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross	00	a	15
Cotton, per bale,	0 75	a	1 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot,		a	6
Flaxseed, per cask,	00	a	90
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	6
Lumber, per M.	5 00	a	7 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	30	a	35
Spirits Turpentine, do.	00	a	55
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	6
Lumber, per M., as to size	5 00	a	6 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot,	6	a	0
TO BOSTON.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	40		45
Spirits Turpentine, do.	60	a	65
Lumber, per M.	7 00	a	8 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 12, 1852.

REMARKS.—In consequence of the illness of the editor, the whole duties of our office have devolved upon the associate; and it has been utterly impossible for him to pay that strict attention to the Mercantile department of the paper, that he is in the habit of bestowing. We, however, make such remarks upon the state of business transactions as we know to be strictly correct. There has been considerable rain above us, as we learn from Fayetteville yesterday morning, and the river had risen to 3 feet, with the prospect of a still further rise.

BEF CATTLE.—Several small droves of Beeves have been brought in during the week, and taken by the butchers at about 5 cents per lb. The market, however, is but poorly supplied, both in quality and quantity.

BACON.—Small sales in lots to suit within the range of quotations. Stock of North Carolina cured light.

CORN.—The stock in store and afloat is fully fair if not heavy. We note small sales at 65 and 68c. per bushel, market closing at lowest figures. The market is dull.

COTTON.—We note a sale of 40 bales on Friday at 9 cents per lb.

FLOUR—The stock in store is about fair, and we refer to our table for quotations.

HAY.—Stock light, and sales from vessel, at 85 cents per 100 lbs. for New York make.

LARD—There have been no receipts of N. C. Lard this week, and there is little or none now in first hands. The stock of Western has been materially reduced, and sales have been made at quotations. See table.

LIME—No arrivals this week. Retailing from store at $1 25 per cask.

PEAS.—Cow Peas have been and continue to be scarce.—A lot of 50 bushels sold from store, a day or two since, at 90 a 95 cents per bushel.

TURPENTINE.—The sales of Turpentine since last Thursday

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1852.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, NC.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
Dr. SHERWOOD, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,

Of New Hampshire.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HON. WM. R. KING,

Of Alabama.

"No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common bretherhood."
FRANKLIN PIERCE

Scott in Tennessee.

Parson Brownlow is prospering in his opposition to Scott. He says in his issue of July 20:

"Week before last we entered the names of 84 new subscribers on our books; last week we entered 102, and this week, up to the hour of going to press, we have entered 200 names, while not ten men have discontinued in all that time. Almost every man writing for the paper says, 'I am an anti-Scott Whig.' These are facts which we can show on our books and by our files of letters, to any who are curious enough to call and examine them. This is a free country, and the masses are not to be driven from the support of an independent press, by a few selfish leaders. Our weekly issue now is 3,600, a circulation no paper ever could boast of in this end of the State."

To show that the administration at Washington approves his course, Parson Brownlow writes the annexed little notice:

"We have been kindly and respectfully notified this week by Mr. Webster, Secretary of State, that our paper is selected for publishing the Orders, Resolutions and Laws, passed during the 1st session of the 32d Congress; and also all public Treaties entered into and ratified by the United States."

We might mention as a further indication of the feelings of the administration at Washington, that the *Commercial*, the anti-Scott paper here, has been selected in a similar manner.

Later from Europe.

HALIFAX, Aug. 4.—The steamer Niagara arrived at Halifax to-day, having 62 passengers on board. Among the items of foreign news, it is reported that Marshal Excelsman was recently killed at Paris by falling from his house. Le Blan has been called to form the New Belgian Ministry. The American squadron arrived at Naples on the 21st of July.

Crops in England promise more than an average yield.

Cotton was firm and had advanced an ⅛d. Sales for the week 64,000 bales.

Breadstuffs were dull and declining. Western Canal and Philadelphia Flour 19 a 19s. 6d., Baltimore 19s. 6d a 20s. 6d., Ohio 20 a 20s. 6d; White Wheat 6s. 1d., Red and mixed visions firm. Bacon declined 1 a 2s.

Consols closed at 100⅞. American stocks steady.

Democratic Triumph in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, AUG. 4.—The Democrats have carried their ticket for sheriff. The Congressional returns are undecisive. The Democratic Governor has been elected, but with a reduced majority.

The Late Steamboat Disaster.

NEW YORK, AUG. 4.—The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict to-day, that those who were lately destroyed in the steamer Henery Clay, came to their deaths by a reckless disregard of life on the part of the owners and officers of the boat. This comes under the state and is defined as murder.

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.—The National Intelligencer—the senior central organ of the Whig party—entirely refuses to take any part whatever in the whig and abolitionist conspiracy to fix the charge upon Gen. Pierce of using language satisfactory to the abolitionists. The omission of the Intelligencer to make any mention of this matter is very significant. We trust the Republic *feels* the rebuke.

Washington Union.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—An Agricultural Society or Farmer's Club has been formed in Rowan county, and held their first meeting at Mineral Spring on the 23d of last month. The Society was organized by the appointment of Maj. Otho Gillespie, President, Dr. Sam'l Rankin, and P. B. Chambers, Vice Presidents, and Dr. John F. Foard and John G. Fleming, Secretaries.

Another meeting is to be held on Monday next, which will be addressed by Dr. S. D. Rankin, Dr. D. B. and A. J. Fleming, Esq.—*Commercial, 5th.*

Rail Road Meeting.

A public meeting was held at the Court-house in Lenoir on the 20th July, 1852, to appoint Delegates to represent the County of Caldwell in the Rail Road Convention to be held in Morganton. The meeting was organized by appointing R. B. Bogle, Esq., Chairman, and J. G. Ballew, Secretary.

The following Resolutions were offered by W. W. Lenoir:

"*Resolved*, That the State of North Carolina, having taken two-thirds of the Stock in the Central Rail Road, is now bound, in justice to the Eastern and Western portions of the State, to take two-thirds of the Stock necessary to continue said Road to the sea board and to the Tennessee line.

"*Resolved*, That the route for the Western continuation of the Central Rail Road, ought to be left open, to be determined by actual surveys and estimates of engineers, subscriptions of Stock in and out of the State, and such other considerations as will show the practical wisdom of the route finally effected."

A proposition having been made by a meeting at Asheville to limit the extension of the Central Road by Asheville and the French Broad, a Preamble and Resolutions were adopted objecting thereto, declaring that the route along the valley of John's River and the Watauga, crossing the Blue Ridge at the John's River Gap, is cheaper, more practicable, more direct in its connection with the Railroad systems of South Carolina, Tennessee, and Western Virginia, and more in harmony with the interests of those systems, as well as with the interests of our own Railroad. But while advocating the claims of the Watauga route, the meeting expressed approbation of *any* extension of the Central Railroad, secured by fair and impartial legislation.—*Commercial.*

ST LOUIS, AUG. 4.—Hon. Thomas H. Benton has been elected to the House of Representatives of the United States.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Attention.

We invite the particular notice of our New Hampshire cotemporaries to the inquiry of our correspondent below:

Messrs. Editors:—Some twelve or fifteen years since—a man by the name of "Foss," was convicted and sent to the Penitentiary four years for stealing horses—but, for good behavior, he was pardoned out, before the expiration of his sentence—he then went round lecturing on temperance, and afterwards turned preacher. The writer of this has heard him hold forth in both capacities. I have made inquiries of the only gentleman that I knew in this city, (a Whig,) well acquainted in New Hampshire, if this is not the same "Foss" that is now the rank abolitionist and villainous libeller of Franklin Pierce. He was unable to inform me—but remarked, that he "knew enough of the Foss family, to demand other testimony for the truth of anything a Foss should say." Will you please ask the New Hampshire papers, if this "swift affidavit maker," is not the same horse-stealing Foss, and much oblige,

CURIOSITY?

ROCHESTER, Aug. 5.—The Cholera is on the increase here. Twenty-four cases have occurred in the last 24 hours, out of which 19 deaths have ensued. Judge Devaux died with it at Magura yesterday. It has also broken out at Sandusky.

Iowa State Election.

DUBUQUE, August 3.—The election in this State, yesterday, from present appearances, has resulted in the re-election to Congress from the second district of Bernhart Henn, Democrat.

In the first district, the result is doubtful but supposed to be in favor of Mr. Clark, the Democratic candidate.

Useless Alarm.

Very unnecessary consequence is given to the report, which comes by telegraph, says the Philadelphia Bulletin, that fourteen British vessels of war are now on the fishing grounds of the British Colonies; the presumption being that this powerful force is sent with a view to enforcing the new construction of the treaty of 1818. Now every one at all familiar with the subject, knows that the British Government is in the habit of sending, during the summer, all the vessels that can possibly be spared from the Southern stations of the Atlantic, to Northern latitudes, and the ports of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are the ordinary rendezvous of large numbers of men of war. The object in doing this is to secure the health of those on board, as well as to afford practice to the seamen and younger officers in the ordinary duties of a cruise. This we are confident is the case this season. There are, perhaps, one or two vessels ordered to the specific service of watching the fisheries, but beyond that we doubt whether there is a larger British Naval force in those waters than there was last summer, or any previous summer for a number of years. Just now, however, every thing that stirs the waters of the fishing regions is enough to start a war rumor, and this formidable naval force looks to us but as a new version of the story of the "Three Black Crows."

THOMAS MOORE.—The deceased poet, says the London Athenæum, left a manuscript memoir of his life and a diary almost to the period of his death. These occupy ten closely written volumes; and Lord John Russell is to be their editor, in conformity with the following clause in the poet's will: I also confile to my valued friend, Lord John Russell, (having obtained his kind promise to undertake the service for me) the task of looking over whatever papers, letters, or journals I may leave behind me, for the purpose of forming from them some kind of publication, whether in the shape of memoirs or otherwise, which may afford the means of making some provisions for my wife and family." For these manuscripts, the Messrs Longman have, we understand, agreed to pay Mrs. Moore the liberal sum of £3000; and they are now undergoing the necessary review with a view to printing. The first volume will, we believe, be published in October.

WAR.—Voltaire thus expresses himself on the subject of war: "A hundred thousand mad animals, whose heads are covered with hats, advance to kill or be killed by the like number of their fellow mortals covered with turbans. By this strange procedure they went at best to decide whether a tract of land, to which none of them lays any claim, shall belong to a certain man whom they call Sultan or to another whom they call Czar, neither of whom ever saw, or will see, the spot so furiously contested for; and very few of those creatures, who thus mutually butcher each other, ever behold the animal for whom they cut each other's throats! From time immemorial this has been the way of mankind almost over all the earth. What an excess of madness is this! And how deservedly might a Superior Being crush to atoms this earthly ball, the bloody nest to such ridiculous murderers."

LONDON IN 1852.—Mr. Weed, of the Albany Evening Journal, in a late letter from London, says:

Have you a realizing sense of what London, in population and magnitude, really is? Do you know that in population it is larger than the census of 1840 showed the entire State of New York? The inhabitants of the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Albany, Troy, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo combined, would not make by three or four hundred thousand, another London!—It has already swallowed up all the surrounding villages, and is extending its 'lamp districts' in every direction, as rapidly as Milwaukie or Chicago spread themselves. I have been driven five, six, seven and eight miles, in different quarters, without getting through the wilderness of dwellings. The railroads run for miles, not through, but over the city. As for the wealth of London, why, that is beyond the power, if not of figures, at least of computation."

Singular Delusion.

Mr. Kendall, in his last letter to the Picayune, from Paris, tells the following very singular story:

I will close this letter by mentioning the fact that a most unaccountable whim, if whim it can be called, has recently entered into the heads of the lower classes in Posen, Galicia, and has even spread into some parts of Bohemia and Hungary, if all accounts be true. According to the papers—you may have already seen the report—it would seem that a story had got out, & that it flew abroad with the greatest rapidity, to the effect that the richest of all the Rothschilds was under sentence of death, and that his only chance of saving his life was through the means of a lottery. For this purpose he offered what our lottery ticket venders would call a brilliant scheme, the main features of which were as follows; his entire property was to be divided into sums of 3000 florins, and any and all who chose to take a ticket in the lottery, gratis, of course, would certainly draw that amount in yellow gold, save one person only! In plain terms, every ticket placed in an immense wheel, except one, had a number upon it, and was to draw a prize of 3000 florins; but the holder of the only blank was to offer his head to the chopping-knife instead of Rothschild, who transferred the honor.

Notwithstanding the risk of drawing the blank, it is positively asserted that the rush for tickets to many of the towns and villages, has been immense. The magistrates, as well as the military authorities, have had the greatest difficulty in convincing the poor farmers and peasants that there is no such lottery in existence, and thousands have been sent away disappointed, because they have been deprived of the chance of drawing 3000 florins, at the trifling risk of gracing an executioner's block. This is an age of progress and advancement. In the same section where the above strange excitement has prevailed, it is also said that the idea obtains that Kossuth has been proclaimed king of America, and that he is shortly to appear again in Europe at the head of an immense army. That such a story as this should get abroad is not as singular, however, as the lottery scheme hoax, for the accounts of Kossuth's first reception in the States might lead the masses of Europe to believe almost anything.

I once escaped at table the well-meant persecution of the kind hearted wife of a medical friend, from whom, over and anon, came the inquiry of what I would take next? This had been so often repeated, that I began to look round, fearing that my character, as a teacher by example, might suffer, and replied that "if she pleased I would take breath." It was saucy and ungrateful, but it was good-naturedly received and understood.—*Sir James Eyre.*

Punch, who has some thoughts about money, says: "I am assured by the poetess that there is a silver lining to every cloud.' As I do not live in the clouds, I cannot say; but I only wish there was a silver lining to every purse."

Horses are said to become so numerous in Brazil as to be a serious trouble. The Emperor has therefore issued a decree authorizing the citizens to shoot brood mares wherever found.

Men lose much by being too communicative in their matters of business. The great laconic philosopher, Burke, says—"Keep shady; and if you see a quarter on the ground, put your foot on it."

To be thrown upon one's own resources is to be cast into the very lap of fortune; for our faculties then undergo a development, and display an energy, of which they were previously unsusceptible.

THE PEARL FISHERY.—The Panama Herald, of a late date, in an interesting account of the pearl fisheries in Panama Bay, states that about 1500 persons are engaged in the business, and the value of the pearls obtained vary from $80.000 to $150.000 per annum—seldom less than $100.000. The best divers remain under water from 38 to 61 seconds, and generally bring up from 12 to 15 pearl shells. From $500 to $1500 are frequently paid in Panama for single pearls not weighing more than three-sixteenths of an ounce.

IT IS A DISAGREEABLE FIX to be placed in when you essay a bow to a fair friend, on the opposite side of the way, to have an omnibus obtrude itself just in season for your bow to take effect directly in the middle of the crowd of passengers inside, half of whom bow to you in return, and the other half stare in a puzzled attempt to recall who you are.

ANECDOTE.—A person on whom the temperance reformation had produced no effect, entered, in a state of exhiliration, a temperance grocery, in a neighboring town. "Mr. ——," he exclaimed, "do you—keep anything—good to take here?" "Yes," replied the merchant, "we have some excellent cold water—the best thing in the world to take." "Well I know it," replied the Bacchante; "there's no one thing—that's done so much for navigation as that."

The Explosive Jackass.

A TRUE STORY.

On a beautiful evening in the month of (not June, but) November, when the soft haze of the Indian summer was lazily eddying over the prairies that lie between the Attascoso and the San Miguel, twelve of us encamped on a strip of timber bordering on the beautiful lake, formed by the latter stream, about three days' journey, a little south of west of San Antonio de Bexar. We had ridden far that day through the burnt district, where water and provisions were scarce. Therefore, was it, on reaching the banks of the lake, though we had yet full two hours of daylight, we dismounted. The hunters started out, the horses were washed, watered and picketed, the fires lighted, and we prepared for the most—I had nearly said the only comfortable thing in a ranger's life—a supper—when you happen to have one. This time we were not doomed to be disappointed on that score, for the hunters soon returned with as much as we wanted for the next day, and our supper besides. Then commenced the bustle, skinning and cutting up game, parching coffee, boiling water, baking flour cakes, stewing, roasting, laughing, whooping, chopping, grinding—in fine, doing every thing that was necessary to get that supper ready and make the time pass until it was ready.

Every thing had closed in. The badly punished supper had taken itself out of that. Here and there, 'tis true, some hunter who had not been in as great a hurry as the rest, was lazily picking the juicy flesh, from the wreck of what had been a noble saddle, but such boys as those can eat as long as there is a supper or any thing else. One by one the boys wiped their knives, drew out their pipes, stuffed and began to smoke.

"I say, Jeff," cried one of the rangers, "you must a had some strange times down here, afore the Americans began to settle. I've hearn tell some monstrous tall stories about them days, and I dassay now 'twas true."

"Wal," says Jeff, "I'll bet you, you never heern on the Western Texas Flying Jackass Artillery yet, did you?"

"What was that Jeff," we cried out one and all.

"Wal, I don't keer if I do tell yer, for 'twas a first rate ideer, and acted splendid. Yer see old man Joe—yer all know him—was right up down bothered with those pesky yaller bellies, (the Camanches,) riding into San Antonio and helping themselves to what they wanted, for yer see that was a good spell afore we got down here with the old Major, and the greasers they used to run like all wraths if yer just happened to say 'Camanche' alongside o' them. Wal, old Joe had been a tryin' a long time to screw up these greasers to the sticking pint, to make 'em fight the yaller bellies, but 'twarnt no go. They'd talk, swear and threaten all creation, but the moment they'd heer a good honest war-whoop, they'd run an' screach like a wild-cat that's left his tail in a steel trap. Now, old Joe had been a thinking for a long time about his a trying to skeer up some trick to keep off Jack Ingin. So, next time he went to Orleans to get some goods, in poking about, he cum acrost a small brass cannon, with a two-inch bore. Thinks he, that's the trick, and I'll jest put a new wrinkle in Jack Ingin's hide. So he gone right in and bought it. Wal, when he got over in San Antone, thinks he to himself, what the devil am I going to do for a carriage, for I can't pack the plaything on my saddle. So that set him a studying, until at last he was satisfied he'd hit it. So he got hold of a great big long-legged mule, then he goes and gits a pack-saddle made, straps it on to his back and hoists on the top of it his little cannon and fastened it on; but, as the sailors would say, he shipped it athwart beam. Wal, he wads up the piece with a pretty good chunk of a cartridge, and touched her off. Away went the load one way, while Mister Mule, he come down cowhallup on his back at tother side. 'Hallo,' says the old convey, 'that aint it yet,' so he hunts around until he finds a short, cross-grained, rough haired, cranky little bit of a Mexican jackass, as had about as much obstinacy in his hide as any fine lady I ever seed in the white settlements of Arkansaw. 'Now,' say he, 'that's the article,' so he mounts the gun a top o' him, but this time he put it straight along the little fellow's back, so that the muzle of the piece was right over donkey's tail. Wal, when he got her loaded and primed, 'Now for it,' says he, and he touched her off. Mister Donkey stood up steady enough, only he didn't like such a pesky pulling at his tail—for, yer see, the old man had passed the end of the cupper strap round the breach of the gun, but he didn't give quite slack enough for the recoil. So master donkey must a thought some bone carpenter or other had got at him for his tail, and began kicking like all nation. That'll do, thinks old Joe; so he went on a drilling his donkey, and tother one a kicking every time he fired.

"Some time after, one of the greaser scouts cum in one evening, skeered half into fits, and reported that the Camanches had jest encamped down on tother side of the Sewillar, (Cibolo creek) and would come into town next morning, for them Ingins were none of yer sneaking devils; they took the broad daylight for their rascality. Nuff sed, old Joe screws us his greasers, mounts his gun, takes master donkey along by the bridle, and by daylight they all got down on the Sewillar, jest opposite to the Ingins. The yaller bellies looked over and sees all the Mexicans thar, but that didn't trouble them much, for they knew that directly they gave the war-whoop, the greasers would be nowhere. Wal, the yaller bellies gets on their horses and were a coming on to the edge of the ravine, when all at once, they seen an all-fired smoke, they heered the bang, and saw lots of their comrades fall around them.

"The yaller bellies stopped and looked—all they could see through the smoke, was the two hind legs of the jackass, who was a kicking like all natur.

"I tell you what it is, boys, it would have done you good to see the Ingins run that morning; it would have taken one of them telegraffs, they talks on, that runs so plaguy fast in the settlements, to keep up with the last man o' them.

"Wall, Master Ingin then becum sorter shy and skeery; he wouldn't come down to San Antone for a long time. At last, one day, long after, when the boys had got down thar—the Camanche chief cum down to have a big talk and sign a treaty. One of the yaller bellies what could talk a little English, was telling one of the boys about his being in a party that cum down on the Sewillar some years afore.

"Wal, Josh had heard o' that scrape, so says he—

"Look here, what made you run away so fast from the Sewillar that morning? Your'e a brave!"

"That skeered you? Eh!"

"May be so" "I teller you; 'White man cum here, bring short month (pistol) good—shoot long mouth (cannon) more bad—*shoot jackass.* Ingin run certain.

THE ART OF THINKING.—One of the best modes of improving the art of thinking is to think over some subject before you read upon it, and then observe after what manner it has occurred to the mind of some great master; you will then observe what you have omitted and what you have exceeded; and by this process you will insensibly catch the manner in which a great mind views a great question. It is right to study, not only to think when any extraordinary incident provokes you to think, but from time to time to review what has passed, to dwell upon it, and to see what gains of thought voluntarily present themselves to your mind. It is a most superior habit in some minds to refer all the particular truths which strike them to other truths more general, so that their knowledge is beautifully methodized, and the particular truth at once leads to the general truth. This kind of understanding has an immense and decided superiority over those confused heads in which one fact is piled upon another without any attempt at classification or arrangement.

Sidney Smith.

THE CROPS.—The seasonable weather, for the last few weeks, has had a decidedly favorable influence on the corn crop, and also on the oats, and the prospect is favorable for a fair average crop of each. Although in various sections, much damage had been done to the wheat, and in many localities it has suffered greatly from various casualties, such as the army and joint worm, the smut and red wevil, and from being winter-killed,—yet the crop, taken as a whole, cannot, we think, fall very far short of the usual average. In the West it is said to be very favorable—the grain, however, does not turn out very plump and perfect. The demand for threshing machinery, we learn, has never been so great as it is the present season.

CURE FOR DRINKING SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.—Take two ounces of the flour of consideration. Dissolve it in a pint of the spirit of self-denial; then add one quart of the juice of resolution to it. Shake it well together—then put it into the golden bowl, (memory)—if the golden bowl be not broken—then sweeten it with the sugar of high reputation. A dram of these bitters may be taken as often as the appetite craves strong drink. A large portion of juice may be added, if necessary; and if one bowlful should not perfect a cure, it must be filled up again with the same kind. The longer one takes these bitters, the less bitter they will taste.

The Mormon Plea for Polygamy.

Subjoined is the letter of Elder Phelps of the Mormons, to the N. Y. Herald, justifying polygamy, a practice in relation to which the rulers of the sect have hitherto entered a denial, or been silent:

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
Utah Territory, May 1, 1852.

Jas. Gordon Bennett, Esq.,—In the Herald of the 9th March, in your comments upon Gen. Grant's reply to the "flying court," or "Babes in the Woods," late of Utah, I see you sagaciously say the Latter Day Saints must "make up their minds to submission to the federal authorities, and come down to the established arrangement of one wife at a time, or abide the consequences of the higher law."—Now, sir, in deference to your unique opinion, permit me to dissent, because the constitution has no power over religion, neither has Utah's Congress; the "federal authorities" have no control over morality—that belongs to the good old book, the word of the Lord, and you know that God allowed any good man—such as Abraham, Jacob, Gideon, David, Solomon, and hundreds of others, a plurality of wives.—"Praise ye the Lord;" and unless all christendom shall, by their "sacerdotal clergy," petition Jehovah and repeal King James' repugnant, and as I believe, "wonderful wiving law," we shall, as a religious community, hold on to our rights, guaranteed by the constitution and revelation. It is just as virtuous, just as holy, and just as wise for the Mormons to obey the scriptures now, as in the days of Moses or Jesus; for Jesus said "suffer little children, and forbid them not, to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." You know also, that among other great promises to the Latter Day Saints, an "hundred fold of mothers and children" is promised. You could not have the children unless you had the wives, as mothers, to bear them. Some of the old prophets said, "seven women should take hold of one man," &c.; but I think it is nowhere said that seven men should take hold of one woman, as is somewhat fashionable among the *'elite* of many nations.

If you have not received a communication from Dr. J. M. Bernhisel, on the plurality of wives, being a dialogue between Judge Bogushus and the King's Fool, call on him for it, and let the people have it, and I think your one wife system will sing as small as your racing Gilpins, or "dirty cotton court." Of two evils a Mormon chooses neither, but goes in for all good and more good, which, if as Solomon said, a good wife is a good thing, then the more you have the more good you have; so that when the suffering female kind, over the great globe, are acquainted with the fact that "the daughters of kings are among the Lord's honorable wives in heaven—(Psalm 45)—and on the right hand the Queen in gold of Ophir, you will hear of more honorable women clinging to the holy priesthood than you ever thought of, or a narrow, contracted christian clergy drove into corruption by night closetings, because their deeds are evil.

Brother Gordon, look into my almanac for this year, and on the thirty second page you will observe an account of the "Eternal Mother," and on the thirty-seventh, "the philosophy of the heaven."—Try a little of the Mormon Classic. I go in for Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Italian, Spanish, and any other language that conveys truth.

Should you get the communication I mentioned above, I think that what I have written will do for you, and I, and others, to calculate that the Constitution of the United States actually allows men and women to love, get, and do all the good they can, from the Bible, from the book of Mormon, from the world, and even from one another. "Praise ye the Lord!" Respectfully, W. W. PHELPS.

Homestead Exemptions.

The following extracts exhibit the various qualifications of the Homestead Exemption Bills now in force in the several States named:

MAINE.—A lot of land, a dwelling house, and outbuildings thereon, or so much thereof as shall not exceed $5000 in value.

VERMONT.—The homestead of every house-keeper, or head of a family, to the value of $500, and the yearly products thereof.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The lot and buildings thereon occupied as a residence, to the value of $5000.

NEW YORK.—The lot and buildings thereon occupied as a residence, to the value of $1000.

MARYLAND.—All real estate acquired by marriage during the life of a wife, from execution for debt for husband.

GEORGIA.—Twenty acres of land including dwelling and improvements, not to exceed $200—and the additional amount of five acres for each child under 15 years of age.

FLORIDA.—Forty acres of land, when not in any town or city, and provided such does not exceed in value $400.

ALABAMA.—Forty acres of land to every farmer, and to every housekeeper, residing in a town or city, a house and lot not to exceed $3.000 in value.

TEXAS.—Two hundred acres of land, when not in any town lots, not to exceed $2.000 in value.

OHIO.—Every family a homestead not to exceed $500 in value.

MICHIGAN.—Forty acres, with dwelling house and appurtenances, when not in town or city; if in town or city, a lot or dwelling house not to exceed in value $1500.

ILLINOIS.—Lot of ground and buildings occupied as a residence, not exceeding in value $1000.

IOWA.—Forty acres of land not in town or city, or house and lot in town or city, not exceeding $2,000.

WISCONSIN.—Forty acres of land not in town or city, or a town or city lot not exceeding in amount one-fourth of an acre.

CALIFORNIA.—The homestead, consisting of a quantity of land, together with the dwelling house thereon and its appurtenances, and not exceeding in value the sum of $5000.

NEW JERSEY.—A homestead to each head of a family, being the family residence, to the value of $500; not to to be assets in the hands of an administrator, but to remain for the benefit of the widow, and until the maturity of the minor children.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—A homestead of fifty acres of land, including the dwelling house and appurtenances, not to exceed $500 in value, and not to extend to any property situated within the limits of any city or town corporate.

YANKEE HOMESPUN.—"When I lived in Maine," said Uncle Ezra, "I helped to break up a new piece of ground. We got the wood off in winter, and early in the spring began ploughing on't. It was so consarned rocky that we had to get forty yoke of oxen to one plough—we did, faith; and I held that plough more'n a week. I thought I should die. It e'en a most killed me, I vow. Why, one day I was hold'n, and the plough hit a stump that measured just nine feet and a half through it, hard and sound white oak. The plough split it, and I was going straight through it, when I happened to think it might snap together again, so I threw my feet out, and had no sooner done this than it snapped together, taking a smart hold of the seat of my pantaloons. Of course I was tight, but I held on to the plough-handles; and though the teamsters did all they could, that team of eighty oxen could not tear my pantaloons, nor cause me to let go my grip. At last, though, after letting the cattle breathe, they gave another strong pull altogether, and the old stump came out about the quickest. It had monstrous long roots, too, let me tell you. My wife made the cloth for them pantaloons, and I haven't worn any other kind since." The only reply made to this was: "I should have thought that it would have come hard upon your suspenders. Powerful hard."—*Sam Slick's Traits of American Humor.*

A FIREMAN AS IS A FIREMAN.—The Nashville *Gazette* is responsible for this: We heard a fireman boasting of his exploits, and among others he related that, a few years ago when he worked the old Pennsylvania machine, he climbed to the roof of a building on fire, and before he was aware of it, the steps, his only means of escape, were burned. Here was a dangerous position. But his presence of mind did not forsake him. He recollected that the engine threw a Herculean stream, *and getting astride it he slid down it to the engine!* His queer descent made a hero of him. He was received in triumph, and belongs to the "Lively Three's," and is still an enthusiastic fireman.

New Post Offices have been established in North Carolina, called—

Argyle, Cumberland, Duncan McLauchlin, P. M.
Boon's Station, Alamance, W. A. Holt, P. M.
Silver Run, Cumberland, John R. Marchison, P. M.

GOOD NEWS.—The man who was injured by a burst of applause, is recovering.—*Exchange paper.*

The individual who was injured by the accidental

The Verdict on the Hudson River Calamity.

The jury summoned by the coroner at Yonkers, having heard all the evidence adduced in relation to the burning of the Henry Clay, have returned a verdict, which, after recapitulating the circumstances connected with the sad event, concludes as follows:

That on the 28th of July the persons described as having been found dead by the coroner and the jury, at Yonkers, were passengers on board the Henry Clay, where she took fire, run upon shore, and was there consumed. That John K. Simmons, one of the passengers, was burnt to death, and that all the other persons, either by reason of the shock occasioned by the collision of the boat with the shore, were thrown overboard, or that, in order to save themselves from being burnt, cast themselves into the water, and then and there were drowned and suffocated, of which drowning and suffocation they died. That on that day, about seven o'clock in the morning, the Henry Clay left Albany, on the Hudson River. That John F. Tallman was a captain and one of the owners. That Thomas Collyer was also an owner, and that James L. Jessup was clerk. That Edward Hubbard was pilot, and James Elmendorf was assistant pilot. That John Germaine was engineer. That Charles Merritt was assistant engineer; and that a certain young man, whose name is unknown to the jury, but who was employed to attend the bar on said steamboat, and that they were all on board, and had each of them part command of the steamer Henry Clay; and that after leaving Albany on that day, and while the steamer was navigating the Hudson river, and while engaged in conveying passengers, the parties, for the purpose of excelling in speed another steamboat called the Armenia, or for the purpose of increasing the speed of the said steamer Henry Clay, did create or allow to be created an undue quantity of steam, and in so doing did make or allow to be made excessive fires, and did not use ordinary prudence in the management of said fires; and although often remonstrated with, did continue the excessive fires; and in consequence thereof, and through their culpable negligence and criminal recklessness, the Henry Clay did, at about fifteen minutes past three P. M., take fire, and was the cause of the death of the following persons:

[Here follows a recapitulation of the recognised and unrecognised bodies found at Yonkers.]

And so the Jurors say that the deaths of all the said persons, and each of them, was the result of an act perpetrated by the said John F. Tallman, Thomas Collyer, James L. Jessup, James Elmendorf, Edward Hubbard, John Germaine, Charles Merritt, and the said bar keeper, which act was eminently dangerous to others, and evinced a depraved mind regardless of human life, although it was perpetrated without any premeditated design to effect the death of any particular individual.

All the officers of the Henry Clay against whom warrants were issued by the United States District Attorney have been arrested, except Capt. Tallman, who is confined to his bed by illness. The bail required in each case is ten thousand dollars.

From the Ohio Statesman.

Keep it Before the People.

That the Whig party propose to bestow the civil power of our republic upon the military chieftain at the head of the standing army as a reward for military service.

Keep it before the people, that the Whig party are attempting to make the standing army the only road to the Presidency in this country, as has been the case in Mexico, France, and other countries, where the liberties of the people have been prostrated by the predominance of the military principle.

Keep it before the people, that as a means of establishing the predominance of the military principle in this country, and of bringing the mercenary regulars of the standing army and navy to the polls to vote and to influence the election at various important places, the commanding general at the head of the army, who never held a civil office in his life, and the officer having command of the naval forces, have been nominated and placed on the Whig ticket for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency.

Keep it before the people, that the gross and barefaced attempt now made on the part of whiggery to build up the supremacy of the military principle in order to put down the ascendancy of the democracy of this country, cannot be covered up or concealed, by any palliation or excuse to be found in the election of Washington or Jackson, who were distinguished as statesmen, having spent the greater part of their lives in the civil service of the country, and as far as they were engaged in military service, it was as mere citizen soldiers in time of war, and neither of whom held any command in the army when proposed for the presidency; and Washington having expressly forbidden the use of his name as a candidate for the presidency until after he had resigned the command of the army and retired to private life.

Be it remembered, that all history teaches that the predominance of the military principle is wholly incompatible with the liberties of the people;—and that, through a blind and reckless regard for mere military renown, it has wrought the downfall of every republic in other countries and other ages of the world.

Let it not be overlooked, but sound the tocsin all along the line, that if the civil power of the republic be bestowed on Gen. Scott as a reward for his military services as proposed, backed by the standing army of which he is the favorite and successful leader, backed by the unprincipled and drive ling demagogues of Wall street, and the bankers and monopolists of the country, who are at heart opposed to a government of the people, and willing and anxious to resort to any means whatsoever to suppress the supremacy of the Democracy of the people, he would hold in his hands elements of power far more powerful and dangerous than those voluntarily given to the Cæsars and Napoleons of other countries.

Herald it from every watch-tower of liberty, that the great struggle between liberty and despotism going on in the world is a struggle for the supremacy of the people on the one hand, and of civil government—a struggle to maintain and control civil power by the free and untrammelled will of the people on the one hand, and by the power and influence of the standing army under the lead of a military chieftain on the other.

Finally, hold up to every man's observation the difference between the citizen soldier who takes up arms in time of war in defence of his country, and the mercenary regular in the standing army. The one values above all things the liberties of his country, which the other, accustomed all times to the despotic rule of the army, cannot appreciate, and the prostration of which only increases his own power and influence in the government. Washington, Jackson and Harrison were citizens in peace, but soldiers in war, while Napoleon, Iturbide, and Santa Anna, and almost all the usurpers were men who had spent the most of their lives in the standing army, and cared nothing for the true interests of the people.

A FAITHFUL CAPTAIN.—A few years since two steamers were having a race up the Mississippi, and one of the captains had crowded on all the steam he could raise, by burning tar, hams, boards, etc., when he "buret his biler." The Captain was himself at the wheel when the explosion took place; his steamer was blown into a thousand pieces, but he "stuck to the helm;" his wheel and himself went flying through the air for half a mile or more, when he finally came down, dropping, with the wheel of the boat, through the roof of a little shanty, occupied by a shoemaker. St. Crispen's son looked with astonishment at the captain, who stood erect by before him, with his hands firmly clenched to the wheel, and coolly remarked:

"Well, stranger, you're takin' considerable liberty, when you enter a man's shop in that manner."

"Oh, that's nothing!—what's the damage?" asked the Captain.

The shoemaker looked at the hole in the roof of the shop and then answered,

"Ten dollars!"

"Ten devils!" exclaimed the captain. "Now, stranger, I've an idea that you are setting the price a thundering sight too high, for this is the fortieth time I've done the same thing and you are the only man who ever charged me over five."

GOOD.—The following squib from Punch is the neatest and most cutting piece of satire we have read:

"We forget the name of the duke who engineered the Thames tunnel; mankind do not remember the marquis who demonstrated and carried out the electric telegraph; nay, so oblivious are we of noble benefactors, that even the name of the earl who established the penny postage for the present escapes

Letter from General Pierce.

The following letter was written some eighteen months ago by Franklin Pierce, in reply to an invitation to participate in measures which were taken for the erection of a monument to Gen. Stark:

CONCORD, February 22, 1850.

Gentlemen: Your note of this day, inviting me to attend a meeting to be held at the City Hall on the 7th of March, at 7 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking measures to erect a monument to the memory of Major General Stark," has just been received. I fear that my engagements in court, in Belknap county, will prevent me from participating with you in this preliminary meeting, but whether present or absent, you will need no assurance of my earnest co-operation in the successful prosecution of an object which must make a strong appeal to the hearts of every patriotic son of New Hampshire. It will, I am confident, be the work of our whole population.

Fathers and sons, mothers and daughters, will heartily unite in an enterprise around which must ever cluster so many proud and grateful recollections, and that will make the column worthy of the bravest and most self-sacrificing spirits of the age of heroes. How naturally and inseparably united in association are the names of Washington and Marion, Stark and Sullivan! and how fresh and delightful on this anniversary the memory of these great men and their associates! They lived and labored in a common cause, with unflinching fortitude, at a period full of discouragement, danger, and privation. In what was the crowning element of their final triumph?—Doubtless, so far as human instrumentalities were concerned, in bond of brotherhood and patriotism, that knit together all hearts and nerved all hands.

A participator in that struggle made this entry upon his military journal—"May, 1777: The maxim adopted by our enemies is 'divide and conquer.' We enjoin the command, 'unite and be invincible.' 'Liberty or death,' 'unite or die,' are the mottoes which blazen the chronicles of the day and embellish the military standards of almost every militia company."

The value of whatever will revive and strengthen this sentiment cannot be over-estimated, while every proposition, every act, every idle word calculated to weaken it is a proposition, an act, a word false to humanity.

God forbid, that while at the north and at the south the present generation are erecting monuments commemorative of the events of the revolution and of the services of its leaders, they should, by encouragement or countenance to sectional distrust, cast a pall over all the bright hopes of the future.

In the fortunes of war Molly Stark was not made a widow at Bennington, but the monument will call up saddening but glorious memories of the fields of Lexington and Bunker Hill, Yorktown and Cowpens—and many homes never afterwards gladdened by the sound of a husband's voice. Will it not profitably remind us of the price at which the present power, freedom and prosperity of this great confederacy were purchased, and necessarily of the only means by which they can be sustained and perpetuated?

I shall look with much interest for an account of your proceedings.

I am, very respectfully,
Your friend and servant,
FRANK. PIERCE.

Hon. R. H. Ayer, J. McK. Wilkins, H. Brown, Esqs., Committee.

The Globe We Live on.

It is known as a fact in geology, that below the depth of thirty feet, the earth becomes regularly warmer as we descend. On an average the increase is at the rate of one degree of Fahrenheit for every fifth foot. At the bottom of the mines of Cornwall, a depth of one thousand two hundred feet, the thermometer stands at eighty-eight, equal to high summer heat. At this rate r